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Russians Recapture Yelnia; Rout Eight Nazi Divisions

London, Sept. 9.

WHILE the Russians today announced the rout of eight enemy divisions in the Smolensk sector and the recapture of Yelnia, together with the annihilation of 20,000 Rumanian troops in the region of Odessa, there was no confirmation in London today of the German claim to have surrounded Leningrad and to have captured Schluesselburg, on Lake Ladoga, east of the city.

Reverting to its usual brevity, the latest Soviet communique stated "During the night of September 8 our troops continued fighting along the entire front."

A supplementary communique broadcast by Moscow radio stated that the Rumanians had lost 20,000 officers and men in fighting before Odessa during the last ten days. The Rumanian Guard Division, the 11th, 21st and 1st frontier Guard Divisions suffered exceptionally heavy losses. The Soviet's 1st Regiment of Black Sea Marines is taking part in the fighting and has, during the last three days, destroyed two Rumanian infantry regiments, four tanks and a large number of cars, guns and machine-guns. A considerable amount of war material and more than 200 prisoners have been captured, adds the communique.

Germans Repeat Claim

Today's German high Command communiqué merely repeated last night's special announcement that mobile units of the German army had reached the town of Schluesselburg on Lake Ladoga, capturing the town and completing the ring round Leningrad. The communique added that last night arms works and other objectives in Leningrad and Moscow were attacked by German bomber formations.

The capture of Yelnia is regarded in London as proof of the strength of Russian counter-attacks in the central region. Yelnia is a few miles south-east of Smolensk. The German Radio is still referring to Soviet counter-attacks as "launched with minor forces and being repulsed with severe losses."

Unrelenting Warfare Continues

Behind the German lines, unrelenting warfare continues, and Moscow Radio says that in many districts the masters of the situation are guerillas rather than the Nazis. The town of Porkhov, the scene of severe fighting some weeks ago, when the Germans were making a thrust from Pskov to the region of south of Lake Ilmen, has just been visited by guerillas. They destroyed German ammunition and petrol dumps and set fire to Nazi hay stores. The alarm was sounded and the Germans ran to the spot where they saw the fire and heard shots but no one was there. The guerillas had entered the town from the other end in force, and this was only a decoy party. While the Nazis were dealing with the fire.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)

Important Soviet Supply Routes in North Threatened

By "ANNALIST"

London, Sept. 9.

Two important supply routes between the Soviet far north and western Russia appear on the surface to be threatened by the Finnish advance to the river Svir, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, claimed by the Finnish and German High Commands.

The exact point at which the Finns have reached the river is not given, nor is the strength of their hold clear, but if the report is true the advance is of some importance. The Stalin Canal, main waterway link between the White Sea and Western Russia, follows the channel of Svir between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. The railway south from Murmansk crosses the Svir.

It is evidently the hope of the Finns, besides severing these communications, which would be a blow to the two ways into Russia of Allied supplies, to join up with the Germans to the east and south-east of Leningrad—where the Nazis have not yet arrived, according to the latest information from Moscow—and finally to fulfil the premature boast of the Nazis to have encircled that important Baltic port.

Archangel Still Remains

Not that even this junction, when made, would cut off all Russia's northern port from the interior. There is still Archangel, which has a good railway running due south to Moscow, 250 miles away from the nearest German. Moscow has hitherto been silent on the Finns' reported advance, which appears on the surface to dispel doubts as to whether Marshal Mannerheim, in his recent order of the day, intended his troops to continue the offensive battle alongside their German "allies" after having reached in the Karelian isthmus the former Soviet-Finnish frontier.

The isthmus lies on the opposite side of Lake Ladoga to the Svir river. Above Svir other Finnish forces began an offensive four days ago, it now appears, against Petrozovodsk, and it seems to have carried them with surprising speed in difficult forest country past that point to Svir.

Petrozovodsk Not Yet Taken

Petrozovodsk, which lies on the eastern bank of Lake Onega, has not been taken. It is reasonable to suppose that if the Finns have in fact reached the Svir, the Russians have withdrawn their line between Lakes Onega and Ladoga—whilst obviously keeping guard over the Murmansk Railway and the Stalin Canal—parallel with the earlier withdrawal in the Karelian isthmus.

It remains to be seen whether the Russians will be able to prevent a junction of the Finnish and German forces—as yet 250 miles apart—and safeguard Lenihgrad from undergoing a siege as bitter as that which yet another of Russia's important eastern ports—Odessa—is suffering.—Reuter.

New Turco-German Trade Pact in Sight

Ankara, Sept. 9.

Dr. Karl Clodius, Reich economic expert and 12 aides arrived here yesterday morning and formally visited M. Sukru Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister.

In the afternoon preliminary negotiations opened for a new Turko-German trade pact.—United Press.

Russians Pursuing Nazis Relentlessly

Moscow, Sept. 9.

The Germans are still retreating in the central sector of the Russo-German front following their smashing defeat at Yelnia, south-east of Smolensk, where eight German divisions were annihilated or routed.

More than 50 villages have been recaptured by Soviet troops, who continue to pursue the Germans relentlessly.

Artillery fire can now be heard about 20 kilometres west of Yelnia, indicating the extent of the Russian advance there.

Tens of thousands of unburied bodies of German soldiers lie on the battlefield.

The Soviet Command's success in foiling German plans is evident from the determined effort made by the Germans to stem the tide of Russian progress. The Nazis flung in division after division in an attempt to hold this region. Much war materials and arms were collected on the battlefield from which the Germans were driven.—Reuter.

Devastating R.A.F. Raid On Berlin

London, Sept. 9.

A picture of Berlin aflame in moonlight, so bright that streets and crossings could be seen from the air, was given by crews of British bombers which attacked the German capital on Sunday night. One pilot described how he saw bombs burst in the middle of the city and start large fires. "There were flashes all around," he said, "and buildings were lit up or silhouetted against the glare."

According to the Air Ministry News Service, crews coming in from the west, first saw a chain of lakes standing out brightly in the moonlight, and then saw the River Spree and the streets of Berlin. "You could see streets and street crossings," said a gunner. "You could easily identify the bigger buildings. It was so bright that it was even possible to make out traffic moving along some streets. Very soon after, raging fires made even better landmarks as bombers came in thick and fast. Buildings and streets away from the fires glowed red in the light of the flames."

A rear-gunner told of a battle between a twin-engined British bomber and a German fighter. "We spotted the bomber caught in searchlight beams," he said. "It was on its way back. Then we saw the fighter, its tracer bullets going into the cone of searchlights from the darkness outside. Next we saw the fighter dive in flames to the ground and blow up. When we last saw the bomber it was flying on an even keel with one engine on fire. I hope the crew made it."

"Everything Went Up"

"We flew right over the city," said an observer. "There was a certain amount of flak, but we have been under heavier fire in other places. One of the new high-explosive bombs went off as we were going in and another as we were coming out. Both went off with a terrific red flash, which seemed to hang in the air for several seconds."

The navigator said that when his own new bomb went off "everything went up. After that we came out very calmly and peacefully. Nobody took any notice of us at all."

Many crews asked whether Russian planes were over Berlin as well as R.A.F. machines. "We should like to meet them there," said one pilot. "I went in from the east so that the Germans may have thought I was Russian. I hope they did. Anyway Berlin was under such heavy fire that the Germans may well have thought that there were two air forces going for them."

Reports from many other stations give a more general picture of the success of the attack. There was an immense fire near the Alexander Platz, smoke from which stretched for miles to the east. Bombs were seen to hit buildings, factories, warehouses and railway yards.

Fifty Small Fires

One crew reported a group of fifty small fires sending up a column of smoke to a height of several thousand feet. Another crew reported three large fires, which were visible for twenty-five minutes after they had left the city, and even then were only lost sight of because of clouds. There were fires in all parts of the city—in industrial suburbs as well as in the centre.

Some idea of the defences of Berlin, and what British crews had to face, is shown by the story of a Manchester bomber, whose crew avoided five enemy fighters on the way to Berlin. "Then we were hit by flak," said the pilot, "but I went on and carried out a bombing attack. I found that my port engine was getting hotter every minute and to prevent it seizing I stopped the engine. There seemed little chance of making the long journey home, but we set course and hope for the best.

"We were flying at about 5 000 feet over much of the enemy territory, and had to pass through a large belt of searchlights. Later we had to come down even lower."

Peppered With Shrapnel

Eventually, after the crew had jettisoned everything possible, the bomber landed at the first aerodrome after crossing the English coast—with very little petrol to spare. The bomber was peppered with shrapnel holes.

The observer of a Wellington, who has been on forty-two raids, had a very different story to tell, describing it as "one of the best nights I have ever had." He added: "You could see everything perfectly and we had no trouble with fighters. We went straight in and found what we were looking for and came straight out. You couldn't ask for anything better than that."

Another Wellington came home with twelve holes in its fuselage and wings. The rear turret controls were cut by flak, one turret door was shot off and the rear-gunner's parachute harness, life-saving suit and tunic were torn by shell splinters.

Extensive damage was done during Sunday night's R.A.F. raids, according to an Air Ministry communique issued yesterday afternoon.

Very Powerful Force

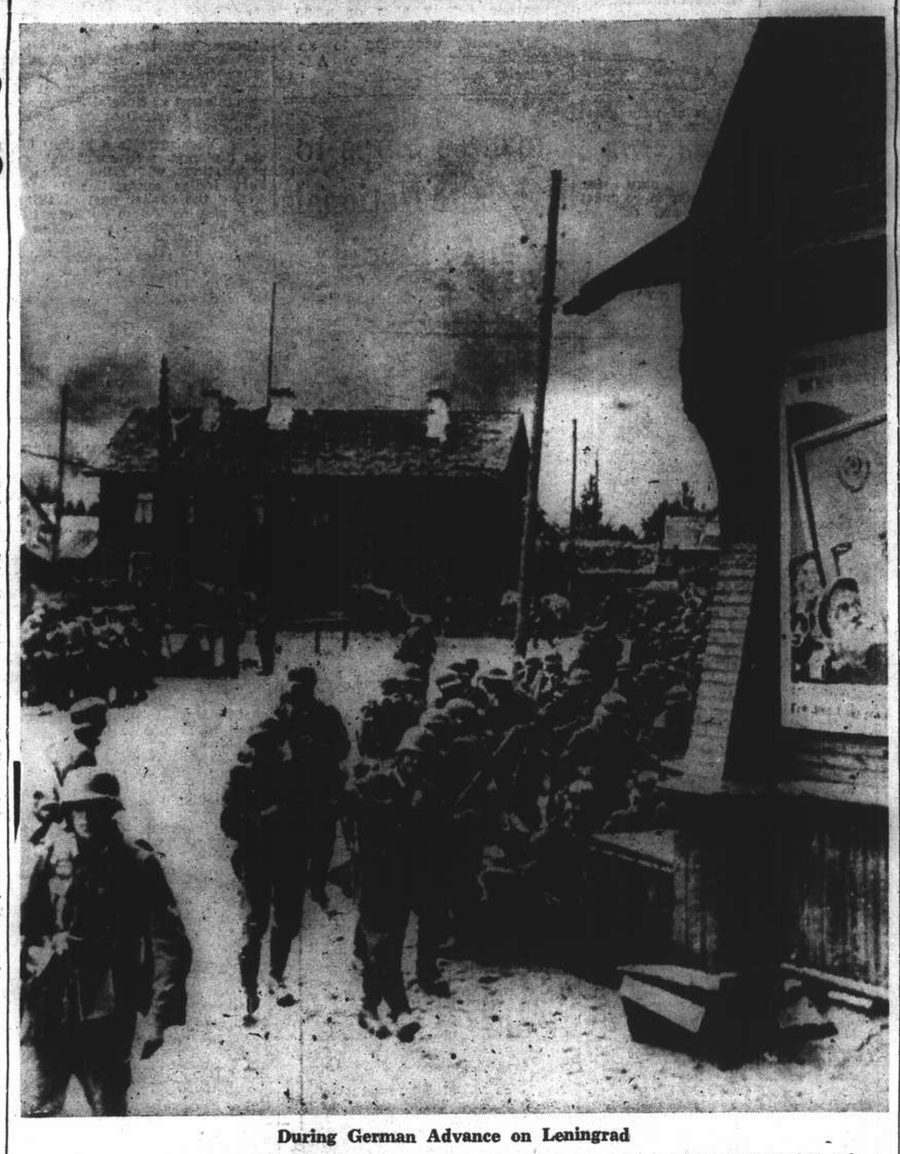
"The R.A.F. on Sunday night attacked objectives at Berlin, Kiel and other places in Germany, and also docks at Boulogne, "it stated. "The attack on Berlin was carried out by a very powerful force, in brilliant moonlight. A great number of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in an attack lasting two hours. Great fires sprang up in the city and extensive damage was done. Shipyards at Kiel, and docks at Boulogne were also heavily bombed, with good results. Four enemy night fighters were destroyed by our bombers in the course of these operations. Twenty of our bombers are missing.

"Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked a number of enemy aerodromes in occupied territory during Sunday night. One of these aircraft is missing".

A German flak ship was destroyed off Ostend yesterday by a Spitfire of

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)



During German Advance on Leningrad

This German radio photograph shows Nazi forces in a town near Lake Peipus during their advance on Leningrad, which has been a slow and costly business. The Russians have been counter-attacking in this sector and the Germans are still outside the main defences of the city.

Churchill Warns Hitler May Carry War to U.S. Waters

London, Sept. 9.

MR. Winston Churchill today said that Chancellor Adolf Hitler's need to halt United States supplies from reaching Britain might force him to carry the war into the waters patrolled by United States warships despite his preference to deal with the United States after Russia and Britain.

The Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons, stated that Chancellor Hitler planned to finish off Russia and then Britain, after which he would attack the United States in "accordance with his habitual technique, one by one."

Mr. Churchill drew cheers when he estimated that British and her Allies had destroyed Three Times the amount of Axis shipping in July and August as they lost themselves.

The Prime Minister paid warm tribute to the effectiveness of United States patrols.

"This has been of help to us. We could wish it might be of greater help. But here again the enemy's intentions may change."

Hinting at a possibility of U-boats attacking in United States waters, he said, "Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need of preventing the provision of the immense supplies now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance with the policy of the United States and reaching our shores.

"Should he do so, the areas of danger zones again will become oceanwide. Meanwhile, let us hear no vain talk regarding the Battle of the Atlantic as having been won."

Mr. Churchill said that Germany now was using more submarines and long range bombers in the Battle of the Atlantic than ever before.

Talks With Roosevelt

Mr. Churchill detailed the four main topics of his conversations at sea with President Roosevelt as 1. The eight-point declaration; 2. measures to aid Russia to "resist the hideous onslaught Hitler made on her;" 3, the policy "to be pursued regarding Japan in order, if possible, to put a stop to further encroachments in the Far East;" 4. technical matters.

"I hitherto had consistently deprecated the formulation of peace aims or war aims by His Majesty's Government," he said.

"I deprecate at the present time, when the end of the war is not in sight and the conflict sways to and fro with alternating fortunes and when the conditions to end the war are not foreseen. But the joint declaration with the United States is an event totally different in nature.

"In fact, it is a united declaration which sets up a milestone or monument which needs only the stroke of victory to become the permanent part of the history of human progress."—United Press.

Seventeen Axis Warships, U-Boats Sunk or Damaged

London, Sept. 9.

Seventeen Axis submarines and warships have been sunk or damaged by British and allied submarines in 1941 thus far, authoritative British quarters revealed today.

Large numbers of Axis merchantmen and other vessels also were sunk or seriously damaged, they added.

More Axis Losses Than British

More Axis ships were sunk in July and August than British and Allied vessels, authoritive British sources said today.

The sinking of British and Allied ships in July and August was only a little over one-third of the German and Italian tonnage sunk by allied planes and submarines, the authoritative sources revealed.

The Germans, they pointed out, were using acoustic mines now, but British scientists had already largely found means to prevent these mines from striking vessels.

Britain always has 2,000 ships at sea and never less than 400 in the danger zone, they added.

The United States was patrolling the north Atlantic and increasingly hampering the activities of German submarines, they asserted.

The authoritative quarters revealed that between 30 and 40 German planes sow mines nightly in British waters, but 20,000 men and 1,000 ships were using a "strange variety clearing apparatus" which largely has become the master of the mines.

Nazi Training Ship Sunk

Berlin, Sept. 9.

The German artillery training ship, Bremse, was sunk in a battle with British naval forces in north Norwegian waters, the High Command announced today.—United Press.

The Bremse displaced 1,460 tons and its armaments consisted of four 12.7 centimetre guns and two anti-aircraft guns. Its crew consisted of 192 men.—United Press.

Berlin Radio Off the Air

London, Sept. 9.

The Berlin radio went off the air yesterday at 9.35 p.m. indicating an air raid might have been in progress there.—United Press.

U.S. Freighter Sunk in Red Sea

Washington, Sept. 9.

The State Department yesterday announced that an American freighter, the "Steel Seafarer", was sunk in the Red Sea by an aerial bomb on September 7. Crew members were saved. Identity of the aeroplane was not established.

(Reliable sources in London said that an American supply ship, believed to have been a tanker, had been sunk in the Near East.)

The State Department said that there were about 20 persons aboard, but that it had no further details.

According to Lloyds, Steel Seafarer displaced 5,719 tons and was owned by the Isthmian Company.

The sinking was the first instance of attack on an American ship in the Near East since the start of the war.

United States ships resumed the Red Sea route after President Roosevelt had removed it from the combat zone list on April 7.

The Steel Seafarer was the second United States ship to be sunk during the war. The first was the Robin Moor.

The announcement regarding the new sinking nearly coincided with the time scheduled for President Roosevelt's speech, which was postponed because of his mother's death.

The sinking may influence the tone of his speech on Thursday since it was already speculated that the address would include a firm reiteration of his freedom of the seas policy in view of the Greer incident.—United Press.

200 Miles S. of Suez

Cairo, Sept. 9.

The United States steamer, Steel Seafarer (5,719 tons) was sunk 200 miles south of Suez in bright moonlight, it is understood here.

Survivors from the vessel were picked up by a British warship.—Reuter.

Sensation in Cairo

Cairo, Sept. 9.

Announcement of the sinking of the American steamer Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea has caused a sensation here. In addition to war supplies, the ordinary trade of Egypt has been more and more diverted to America in order to avoid the long journey around the Cape.

In addition to large quantities of war supplies, America has therefore been pouring large quantities of goods and food into Egypt and any interference with this traffic must have far-reaching results. There is also widespread speculation as to the effect on the general international situation of this bombing and sinking of an American steamer.—Reuter.

German Radio Warns U.S.

New York, Sept. 9.

The British Broadcasting corporation yesterday was heard by the United Press listening post quoting the German radio that if America continues to ignore blockaded waters war is inevitable.

The shot fired by the destroyer U.S.S. Greer (depth bomb dropped at a submarine reported to have attacked it in the North Atlantic last week) may have been the opening shot in a shooting war between Germany and the United States, said the German radio.—United Press.

German Paper Blasts Roosevelt

Berlin, Sept. 9.

The "Zwoelf Uhrblatt," yesterday published the initial blast here

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Koh Ishii Says Japan-U.S. Discussions More Important Than Greer Incident

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, today said that the most important question now as far as Japan was concerned, was Japanese-American negotiations.

Mr. Ishii was in a most jovial mood when he discussed the conversations, which he described as "more important" to Japan than the Greer incident.

Despite their importance, however, Mr. Ishii said, "I am sorry that I cannot say anything about them yet."

Mr. Ishii also disclosed that Japan was sending a new Ambassador to London soon. He said he was not able to name the new ambassador.

Britain Not Involved

Britain was not involved thus far in Japanese-American negotiations, Mr. Ishii also said.

The deputy spokesman told correspondents that the Japanese-Russian trade treaty had not yet been ratified but would soon be submitted to the Privy Council for ratification. No date for submission had yet been set.

Mr. Ishii said that Japan had not objected to American oil shipments to Vladivostok in previous years during Russo-Japanese tension because the United States then also was shipping oil to Japan.

Presumably, said reliable observers here, speculating on Mr. Ishii's words, if the United States resumed oil shipments to Japan then the question of shipments to Vladivostok would cease to exist.

Mr. Ishii said versions of the Greer incident were so contradictory it was "impossible to say which was true, therefore we must wait and see before commenting."—United Press.

Soviets Claim Big Success in Smolensk Area; Nazis Routed

London, Sept. 9.

SOVIET forces have occupied Yelnya, some 30 miles south-east of Smolensk, and routed nine German divisions there, states a Russian communique. Russian planes bombed Bucharest on Sunday night, the statement adds.

The Germans claim to have completed a ring around the great city of Leningrad by capturing a town to the east. They state that this cuts off the city from all communication by land. A special announcement from Herr Hitler's headquarters said German mobile troops, supported by aircraft, reached advanced positions 25 miles east of Leningrad on the Neva river on a broad front where the Neva flows out of Lake Ladoga, and have taken the town of Schluesselburg on Lake Ladoga.

There is no confirmation of these claims from other sources.

Moscow reported earlier that Marshal Clementi Voroshilov's army is getting supplies through to Leningrad in a steady stream both by land and sea.

The complete text of the Russian announcement follows: "During Sept. 8 our troops fought against the enemy along the whole front. In the Smolensk direction fighting for the town of Yelnya near Smolensk, which lasted 26 days, ended in the routing of the enemy's S Division, 15th Infantry Division, 17th Motorized Division, 10th Tank Division, 137th Austrian Infantry Division and the 178th, 292nd and 268th Infantry Divisions. Remnants of the enemy's divisions are hastily retreating in a western direction.

Air Force Continues Active

"Our troops occupied the town of Yelnya. Our air force continued to deal blows to enemy troops in the field of action and destroyed aircraft on his aerodromes.

"On Sunday night our aircraft bombed Bucharest. All our planes returned to their bases. On Sept. 6, 62 German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy aerodromes. We lost 33 planes."

German commentators still speak of stubborn resistance in the Leningrad sector. The armies are struggling for every inch of ground and the Germans are continually thrown on to the defensive, they admit.

In other sectors all attempts by the Nazis to penetrate the Dnieper River defences have been smashed, Moscow claims.

A report from besieged Odessa states that after 29 days German and Rumanian thrusts are still beating vainly against unwavering forces of the Red Army, the Navy and the people's volunteer units.

Odessa Said "Impregnable"

This report asserts that Odessa has become "impregnable." Kiev too is said to have been turned into a formidable stronghold. The report adds that the whole population is taking part in the city's defence and has built hundreds of positions.

The Moscow press says Marshal Budenny has masses of troops at his disposal in the Ukraine. The Germans say they are ready to deal with frequent Russian counter-attacks here and in the central sector, particularly around Gomel.

In Moscow, which the Germans claimed two months ago to be threatening, the ballet season opened last night, but instead of German gray uniforms in the ranks of spectators there were British and Allied officers enjoying the spectacle.—Reuter.

Allied Force Seizes Coal Mines On Island Of Spitsbergen

London, Sept. 9.

BRITISH, Canadian and Norwegian troops are now operating in Spitsbergen (Svalbard) after making a bloodless landing in this far northern Arctic island.

The Allied force was landed at Spitsbergen chiefly to rob the Germans of the use of rich coal mines. The troops, under a Canadian commander, landed without interference from the enemy.

They have seized valuable coal mines which, since the outbreak of the German-Russian war, Germany has planned to use to reinforce her dwindling supplies of this vital fuel.

News of these operations on the roof of the world came on Monday night in a War Office communique stating that this mixed force had made a landing at Spitsbergen, 1,500 miles from the northermost tip of Britain and situated between Greenland and Arctic Russia.

Reference is made in the communique to the military force being landed for "various purposes," but the landing at Spitsbergen is the only disclosed activity so far.

Miners Brought to Britain

A large number of Norwegian miners have been brought from this island to Britain. It is situated so far north that none of the belligerent nations during the first year after the occupation of Norway appeared interested in it. Even while the rest of Norway was filled with German troops, nothing was done with regard to Spitsbergen.

Ample supplies had been sent to this group of Arctic islands while the Norwegian Government was still in residence in northern Norway, for this is possible only during the warmer months. For the greater part of the year Spitsbergen is blocked by ice.

Shortly after the occupation of Norway had been completed, a small German delegation consisting of three officers, or mining experts, arrived there. They limited their activities to inspection of mines and soon departed, leaving the population in peace to continue its normal existence undisturbed during the long Arctic winter. The Norwegian civil administrator there remained practically independent.

Huge Stores Accumulated

When Germany attacked Russia, Spitsbergen immediately entered into the zone of war operations, for Russia also exploits mines in these islands located at Barentsburg. The Russian mines employ about 2,300 workers. It is possible that the fact that Russia possessed this mining concession contributed to Germany's hesitation about occupying Spitsbergen.

Reports received from Germany reveal that the Germans, while preparing their campaign against the Soviet Union, laid hands on all the supplies of fuel they could find in Norway, including coal from Spitsbergen which is greatly needed for large transports of war supplies along the Norwegian coast. The export season for Spitsbergen started a month later this year than usual for sea transport was impossible during the whole month of May and only a few small cargoes were exported during June and July. Practically no inroad was made on a huge store which had accumulated during the winter when the islands were cut off from the rest of the world.

When the war against Russia began some changes were made in the regional export scheme, the Germans arranging for two ships at a time leaving Norway for Spitsbergen and further vessels were withheld until the previous two had returned.

No Quislings

The Germans apparently feared Allied action and seemingly were unable to spare any naval forces to protect this traffic. Altogether between 700 and 1,000 people were

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Allied Landing Played Up in U.S. Papers

New York, Sept. 9.

The Allied landing in Spitsbergen was frontpage news in New York morning papers today and a feature of last night's broadcast comment.

Radio speakers stressed the strategic importance of Spitsbergen as a rich coal-mining centre and valuable air base. Some called the landing sensational while a few suggested the islands as a jumping-off place for a possible invasion of Norway. The part played by Canadians in the landing made a particularly good impression.—Reuter.

British Press on Allied Landing

London, Sept. 9.

News of the Allied landing in Spitsbergen came too late for editorial comment in the majority of British papers.

The "Yorkshire Post," however, remarks that for a long time after their invasion of Norway the Germans left Spitsbergen alone. "Lately they have begun to draw its rich coal to feed the heavy transport requirements of their Russian campaign. They will lose these resources now. That is the primary advantage we shall gain.

"But most people, as they read the news, will feel that there is a drama in it not connected merely with coal supplies, and they are right. This Arctic expedition may be the prelude to further steps with a much more important bearing on the future course of the war. But in itself it is a heartening stroke of enterprise which will be welcomed by our friends everywhere, in Norway most of all."

The "Daily Express" says the landing is a token of Allied interest in routes to Russia. "We have secured the southern land route through Iran. We have the sea route to the north. We want to see both of them humming with arms traffic for Russia, and quickly."—Reuter.

Grady in Batavia on Economic Mission

Batavia, Sept. 9.

Dr. Henry F. Grady, former assistant Secretary of State and now in the Far East on a special mission, arrived here from Surabaya last night.

Dr. Grady sent a cable of condolence to President Roosevelt on the death of the President's mother, immediately after his arrival.

Dr. Grady said that the reason for his coming to Batavia was obvious as he was assigned by Washington to "study the economic status of the Far East under war conditions."—United Press.

Allied Force Strikes Swiftly, Secretly Against Spitsbergen

By Canadian Eye Witness

London, Sept. 9.

WHEN Canadian troops supported by British and Norwegian detachments occupied Spitsbergen in a daring expedition from Britain this was the first operation by Canadian troops outside Britain in more than a year.

The Allied formation, which was under the command of a Saskatchewan officer, struck swiftly and secretly against the island only 750 miles from the north pole.

A large number of Norwegian miners plan to join the Norwegian forces in Britain. Throughout the whole hazardous voyage there was not a single Nazi raid on the expedition.

The expedition had the approval of the Norwegian Government in London, which was aware of the threat of German military action.—Reuter.

Specially Prepared Troops

Before leaving Britain the troops were sent to a coastal area for training in invasion tactics. It was not until the convoy of ships was inside the Arctic circle that the men were told where they were going. It was not known whether there were any Germans on the islands so plans were prepared for both an opposed and and an unopposed landing.

The imposing flotilla reached Spitsbergen at about six in the morning, after destroyers and aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm had reconnoitered to determine that there were no Germans there, and that an allied landing would probably be unopposed. Troops crowded the rails as the ships moved down the long fjord. Snow-capped mountains, with the grandeur of the Rockies, reached to misty clouds; their lower slopes were brown with moss. Not a tree was to be seen in this desolate land of glaciers and coal, polar bears and seals. The sun burst fitfully from the clouds as the troopships anchored. While at sea a lieutenant and some signalmen had transferred to a destroyer, and they made the first landing to take over the wireless station which kept communications open with the Germans in Norway.

Armed to the Teeth

Loaded into small boats carrying Bren guns, Canadian soldiers, armed to the teeth, were ready for a fight but Norwegians rushed out of shacks to greet them warmly, and assisted in the occupation of the wireless station. The next party ashore took over another wireless station.

Following these initial sorties the commander and interpreters went ashore for the official landing. The commander was first ashore, climbing to the dock aided by husky Russian miners. Officials of the town met him there surrounded by scores of stolid Russians. There was no sign of animosity.

As troops in leather jerkins and full battlekit marched into the centre of the town miners touched their hats and smiled at them. The commander, wearing a British army overcoat and a redbanded staff officers' cap, returned the salute of the workmen. Canadians passed under a flagpole from which fluttered the red flag of the U.S.S.R.

Commissar Greets Canadians

In the communal centre a Russian Commissar ceremoniously greeted the Canadians, and a British officer passed round long Russian cigarettes. Negotiations were rapidly carried out under large pictures of Stalin and Lenin and other Soviet leaders. Two hundred men had landed by this time and were assembled in the centre of the town. Three Canadians who could speak Russian were surrounded by throngs of miners, together with their wives and children.

Destroyers, trawlers and motor-boats plied between the ships and the dock bringing the Canadians ammunition and supplies. Meanwhile a destroyer hustled the Norwegian detachment and the Canadian landing party to the Russian settlement of Svalbard, further along the fjord. A Norwegian major representing the Norwegian Government in London went ashore at this settlement. Troops marched down the main street and after a parley with the Civilian Governor the Norwegian major read a proclamation informing the people of the situation.

Landings were also made at two other settlements. At one of these the welcome given Canadian troops by Russians was the most boisterous in the whole island. They cheered them to the echo and helped them in their work ashore.—Reuter.

★R.A.F. Raid On Berlin

(Continued from page 1)

the main party was engaging German guards and shortly afterwards there was a terrific explosion as petrol dumps and ammunition stores blew up.

Eight Nazi Divisions Smashed

Reuters' correspondent in Moscow wires that the recapture by the Russians of Yelnia is only of secondary interest compared with the fact that eight German divisions have been smashed during the struggle around the town. Yelnia, lying near the source of the River Desna, is not of special strategic importance in itself though the province in which it stands has considerably advanced from an industrial viewpoint during the past 20 years. Moreover, the region of the Fighter Command, armed with cannon and machine-guns, states the Air Ministry news servide.

The Spitfire was on a reconnaissance flight when the pilot saw three flak ships. He dived on them, and while firing his first burst, saw one explode and the superstructure disintegrate.

His comment on return was: "It is highly probable I hit the magazine. I broke off the engagement while still 200 yards from the wreckage."

Norwegian Coast Bombed

Three British four-engined planes flew over the Norwegian coastal area on Monday morning and dropped high-explosive bombs from a great height, says the German official news agency quoted by the German wireless.

Two Norwegians were killed. German fighters took off in pursuit and shot two of the bombers into the sea. The third escaped in clouds, the announcement adds.—Reuter.

Flying Fortresses Over Norway

Stockholm, Sept. 9.

Authoritative reports from Oslo yesterday said that eight American-made "Flying Fortresses" yesterday noon bombed Folkenhorstline on the Norwegian coast.

The attack was staged from a considerable height but German fighters shot down two Fortresses in flames, said authoritative sources.

An official announcement said that "American planes dropped bombs on unimportant objectives."

Casualties Heavy

Several Norwegians were killed and the total number of casualties was to be believed large, said reports.

Reports said many houses were destroyed and that several other buildings were damaged. No official details as to damage were obtainable immediately.

The Oslo radio went off the air for several hours yesterday without any explanation and it was rumoured that the station had suffered bomb damage.—United Press.

They Didn't Like It

Berlin, Sept. 9.

For the first time since heavy British air raids last autumn, afternoon newspapers here yesterday in angry outbursts denounced Sunday night's British raid on Berlin as a "lousy trick" and a "crime."

The "Nachtausgabe" described the raid as "one of the rottenest and most disgusting" yet against Berlin. Describing damage the "Nachtausgabe" said that in the northern part of the city one four storey apartment house virtually had the entire roof and iron balconies torn off and windows smashed by the concussion of a high explosive bomb.

Newspapers said that Berlin residents, whose homes were wrecked, were given temporary refuge in schools and other public buildings, where coffee and sandwiches were distributed.

"Der Angriff" said that in one row of houses where a bomb crashed in the street, all casualties were either in the front halls or on the street itself.—United Press.

Bomber Crashes in Sweden

Stockholm, Sept. 9.

A British bomber crashed in flames on Sunday night at Aggarp, near Svedala, apparently while returning to England from a raid on Germany, it was reported here yesterday. The plane caught fire in mid-air and five crew members parachuted to safety. One crew member was injured while landing. — United Press.

Mass Attack on Kassel

London, Sept. 9.

Nearly 100 R.A.F. bombers last night attacked Kassel, in western Germany without loss, it is learned. It is pointed out that Kassel is the headquarters of the extensive Henschel locomotive workshops described as of particular importance at present in view of the Russian campaign. Two members of one British crew lost their lives in an accident, details of which are not given.

Kessel has a population of 216.000 and is the capital of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau.

The official German news agency, D.N.B., says British bombers dropped bombs in western and central Germany last night, especially in the Kassel area.

Nazi Plane Downed

Only a very small number of enemy aircraft operating singly flew over coastal districts in east and south-west England last night, and one was destroyed.

Bombs which were dropped at a few widely separated points, caused only minor damage, but at one place on the north-east coast a small number of casualties has been reported. —Reuter.

An R.A.F. attack last night was directed against the industrial town of Kassel where there ase impostant workshops, says an Air Ministry communique. The weather was favourable and many bombs were seen to burst on their targets. Objectives at Muenster and other places in western Germany, as well as docks at Cherbourg were also bombed.

"None of our aircraft is missing." —Reuter.

Lin Sen Sends Cable Of Sympathy to F.D.R.

President Lin Sen yesterday cabled a message of condolence to President Roosevelt on the death of the latter's mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, according to the Kuo Min News Agency.

Konoye Said Making Important Statement

Quoting Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, American commentator, last night the British Broadcasting Corporation announced that the Emperor of Japan will receive the Privy Council today and that important matters of state will be discussed.

The report added that Prince Konoye will also be received by the Emperor and that he will make an important announcement after the meeting.

Another Convoy Raided by Fleet Air Arm

Cairo, Sept. 9.

A convoy of three medium-sized merchant vessels, protected by three destroyers, was attacked by the Fleet Air Arm on Saturday night in the Mediterranean, in the narrow gap between Pantellaria and Sicily, according to the Air Ministry news service.

A 6.000-ton vessel was left listing heavily and sinking, with a destroyer standing by, while other destroyers slowly shepherded the remaining two ships, one being a badly damaged 6.000-ton tanker, on another course.

The attack, which caused great confusion, was led by a lieutenant who torpedoed a destroyer off Tripoli four nights ago, and also took part in a recent attack on a convoy off Cape Spartiveno.

About the same time another Fleet Air Arm plane was completing a brisk night's work. After reaching Sicily the machine developed engine trouble, so the crew unloaded their bombs on Comiso, returned to their base, stepped into another machine and returned to Sicily, where they dive-bombed and machine-gunned three enemy aircraft. They repeated the performance at Gerbini, where they also dropped bombs and started fires before flying home to bed.

The communique on the raids revealed that, in the attack on the convoy, one merchant ship was hit three times, causing violent explosions and much black smoke. A tanker was hit with two torpedoes and severely damaged.

Heavy Raid on Benghazi

"Libya: on the same night, a heavy raid by R.A.F. bombers on Benghazi resulted in a number of direct hits on military stores and adjacent buildings. Barce Berka was also attacked and buildings on the road south of Cyrene were machine-gunned. While this raid was being carried out, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm made a series of attacks on landing grounds at El Timimi, El Gazala, Martuba, and El Adem. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed at El Timimi, and number of others severely damaged. One enemy aircraft was destroyed. Fires were caused at El Adem, and damage to buildings on a majority of these aerodromes.

"Enemy gun positions, east of Tobruk defences, came in for severe bombardment from aircraft of the South African Air Force.

"Sicily: In Sicily on Saturday night the Fleet Air Arm attacked buildings on Comiso aerodrome and raided Catani and Gerbini. Enemy aircraft on the ground were bombed and machine-gunned, and a number were made unserviceable, if not completely destroyed.

"One aircraft is missing from all the operations reviewed in this communique."—Reuter.

Italian Tanker Sunk By Sub

London, Sept. 9.

An Italian tanker, escorted by an Italian destroyer and a number of Italian planes, was torpedoed and sunk in the Aegean Sea, just outside Turkish territorial waters, last Friday by a British submarine, says the National Broadcasting Company's commentator, Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara and quoting reliable information.

The Rumanian steamer Baltchek, which was accompanying the Italian tanker, escaped arriving safely in Istanbul on Monday, Mr. Agronsky said.—Reuter.

U.S.-Japan Evacuation Negotiations Likely To Be Successful

Washington, Sept. 9.

Indications here yesterday were that negotiations will be successful for 100 Americans to reach the United States from Japan aboard a Japanese liner which would return to Tokyo with several hundred Japanese waiting to leave California.

The Japanese Embassy, it was reported, also proposed a "ferry service" between the United States and Japan with one or more ships handling mail and passengers by the shortest route.—United Press.

Senate Adjourns Until Thursday

Washington, Sept. 9.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday out of respect for the death of President Roosevelt's mother. The Senate also adopted a resolution of sympathy.—United Press.

Japan to Make Survey of Iron, Copper Goods

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

It was disclosed today that the Government tomorrow will conduct a survey of iron and copper wares and goods in the possession of all schools, companies, hospitals, factories and other private and public organizations. Private families, however, will not be affected.—Domei.

Planes Crash in Burma

Rangoon, Sept. 9.

Two aircraft believed to be piloted by Americans crashed in mid-air between Nangyit and Kyungon, north of Toungoo in southern Burma, at noon yesterday.

One pilot, whose name is given as Armstrong, was killed instantly, and the other, named Bright, escaped with injuries which are stated not to be serious.—Reuter.

Nakano Promises Speech "Like a Lion"

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

The leader of the Fascist Tohokai Association, Mr. Seigo Nakano, today announced he would make a speech "like a lion" in the Hibiya Park public hall on September 13.

Mr. Nakano, who disagrees with the present trend of Japanese Government policy, is one of the leading Japanese advocates of the tripartite alliance.—United Press.

Australia Wants China to Be Pacific Power

Singapore, Sept. 9.

"Australia is most interested in China taking her place as a power in the Pacific," said Sir Frederic Eggleston, first Australian Minister to Chungking, who is passing through here on his way to China's wartime capital.

"My appointment is of very great significance as a gesture of sympathy from the Government and people of Australia towards the Chinese people and its leader," he added.

Before leaving Singapore for Chungking Sir Eggleston is to meet local Chinese leaders and defence chiefs.

Extension of Good Relationship

Sir Eggleston said that his first job in Chungking would be to contact officials of the Chinese Government and to extend the good relationship between the two people already existing. He also hoped that his stay in Chungking would result in a big increase in trade between the two countries.

When the reconstruction of China arrived, he continued, Australia would certainly be very willing to assist in it. From an economically reconstructed China, Australia stood to benefit like other Pacific powers.

"Australia's policy is to keep closely in step with British policy in every way," he added.—Reuter.

Canada's Fine War Effort Outlined

London, Sept. 9.

The coming week, September 10 to 17, is to be observed throughout Canada as a week of reconsecration of the Canadian people to overthrow Nazi tyranny and give all support to the Dominion's defenders.

One of the most striking developments in Canada has been its air force. Two years ago, the Canadian Air Force had 4,000 officers and men, now it has 67.000. Thousands more men are being enlisted every month to provide air and ground crews, who will be sent overseas after training. News has been received in London that all schools and establishments envisaged under the $834.000.000 Empire training scheme will be completed this month. Before the end of this year, the number of trained men and airmen overseas will be equal to a division of infantry.

Arms production and food shipments also show tremendous progress. Production of Bren guns during July was 30 per cent. over the number called for in the recently revised schedule, while with two additional chemical explosives plants going into production recently, the total of such factories has now reached 18 out of 23 planned.

Food shipped to Britain across the Atlantic, despite Hitler, includes 200.000 bushels of wheat, 7.000.000 barrels of flours, nearly 15.000.000 dozen eggs, and 1.000.000 pounds of concentrated milk. By December, 800.000.000 pounds of pork products will have been sent, and by March 112.000.000 pounds of cheese.—Reuter.

★Allied Force Lands On Spitsbergen

(Continued from page 1)

living in the Longyear settlement last winter. All were Norwegians and included 70 women and 70 children.

This landing differs from the raid on Lofoten in that not a single quisling was found at Spitsbergen while ten quislings were found in the Norwegian community. There are so many elderly people amongst the Spitsbergen community and all are eager to take an active fighting part in the war.

They report that sometime after Germany occupied Norway their wages were reduced. Their trade union sent representatives to Oslo but had to return to their Arctic home empty-handed. Dissatisfaction resulted in an increasing number of absentees from work and despite instructions to increase production the increase was not considerable.

War Office Announcement

During last winter and autumn quite a large number of miners arrived at Spitsbergen from northern Norway. Most of them had fled from military work which they had been forced to do by the Germans. The miners report that the great event in their daily lives was listening to Norwegian news broadcast from London which they did day and night. Norway's independence day was celebrated all over the islands.

In making the announcement of the landing the War Office stated: "For various purposes it was recently decided to send a military force to the Arctic. In the course of these operations, which were carried out without enemy interference, a landing was effected in Spitsbergen by a mixed Canadian, British and Norwegian force under Canadian command.

"The main purpose of the landing was to prevent the enemy from utilizing, for their own war purposes, Spitsbergen with its rich coal mines. Previously a proportion of the Spitsbergen coal has been at the disposal of the population of northern Norway. But it has become known that the enemy's plan was to seize all coal available, including that from Spitsbergen, which would be used only for war transport to the far north.

Canadian Commander

"This source of fuel has now been denied to the Germans.

"An immediate result of the Spitsbergen landing is that a considerable number of Norwegian miners with their families have now arrived in Great Britain to play a part in the Allied war effort here. Most of them will be joining the Norwegian forces or the Norwegian merchant service."

Spitsbergen is a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, lying between Franz-Josef Land and Greenland. The principal islands are West Spitsbergen, Edge Island, North-east Land Bear Island, Barents Island and Prince Charles Foreland.

All the islands are mountainous. Norway's possession of the island was determined by treaty in 1920 following the discovery of rich beds of coal.—Reuter.

How U.S. Will Fly Planes to Middle East

Washington, Sept. 9.

The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday officially disclosed the proposed route of Pan-American Airways ferry service for combat planes to Africa and the Middle East.

The route will run from Miami to Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo, with stops at San Juan in Puerto Rico, Port of Spain, Natal, Monrovia in Liberia and Lagos in Nigeria.—United Press.

Nazi Supply Ship Sunk in Channel

London, Sept. 9.

In an attack on a heavily escorted enemy convoy in the English Channel last night, British patrols sank an enemy supply ship of 4,000 tons, while another supply ship of 3,500 tons and an E-boat were probably sunk, according to an announcement by the Admiralty today.—Reuter.

Japanese Ships to Evacuate Nationals From B. Empire

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Foreign Office officials announced that three Japanese ships will soon be despatched to various parts of the British Empire for the purpose of evacuating Japanese nationals.

The announcement said that "In view of the radical increase of late of Japanese residing in various parts of the British Empire, who are desirous of returning to Japan, the Japanese Government decided to despatch three passenger ships to bring them back to Japan.

"One ship will be sent to the Malay Straits Settlements, one to India, the Near East, and East Africa. At the same time another ship will be despatched to Europe for the purpose of carrying diplomats, military, naval attaches, and others who, being newly appointed, are to replace those already there, and on the return journey will bring back to Japan evacuees from Europe.

To Leave Shortly

"These three vessels will shortly leave Japan, and various preparations now are being made for their departure."

According to latest Foreign Office reports, it was understood more than 700 Japanese are residing in the Straits Settlements, 200 in India, 60 in the Far East, 40 in East Africa, and 600 in Britain.

Meanwhile, a British ship was expected to arrive in Japan in the near future to evacuate British nationals now residing in Japan as announced by the British authorities here on August 30.—Domei.

★U.S. Freighter Sunk

(Continued from page 1)

against President Roosevelt over the attack on the U.S.S. Greer in the North Atlantic.

The newspaper expressed indignation that President Roosevelt should doubt German statements, according to which the Greer attacked a U-boat.

"Who is this Roosevelt who declares a German official statement is a lie?" asked the newspaper in an editorial entitled "President Roosevelt's insolent lie concerning the American destroyer Greer unmasked."

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" in an editorial concerning the Greer said "it takes two parties to make the type of incident President Roosevelt is seeking—those who provoke and those who are willing to let themselves be provoked...The United States has given thousand-fold provocations and yet German policy, in full consciousness of victories achieved in Europe and aware of its inevitable final triumph, never let itself be disturbed."—United Press.

Nazi Press Waxes Hysterical

Berlin, Sept. 9.

Violent abuse of President Roosevelt marked the comment in yesterday's Berlin papers on the encounter between the Greer and the U-boat.

Typical comments were: "Roosevelt Creates Incident." "Fraudulent Depth Charges;" "Provocation Heightened by Lies;" and, "Roosevelt's Fraudulent Manœuvre."

The "Boersen Zeitung" said: "At all costs, Washington is endeavouring to keep alive Roosevelt's deliberate lie, the motive being, as voiced by circles close to him, that the American people can only be driven into war by a series of incidents."

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" said "the attack of the American destroyer Greer on the German U-boat is an intentional result of a particularly clever trick with which the President thought he could deceive the American people".—Reuter.

Hongkew Bridges Closed When Bomb Found

Bridges over the Soochow Creek and in Hongkew were again closed to all traffic last night for over an hour after 10 o'clock when a bomb was discovered in a Hongkew street by members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. The bomb did not explode but the Japanese surrounded the area where an extensive search was conducted. It could not be ascertained whether or not arrests had been made.

It was learned that at 9.20 p.m. a bomb was discarded by an unknown Chinese in Arthur Road, near the Market Street, at the approach of a Japanese Naval Landing Party patrol. Members of the small patrol unit informed their headquarters of what they had seen and soon more than 100 Japanese bluejackets came and threw a cordon around the place. The missile was removed and a careful search started.

During the search the bridges were closed to traffic.

Gen. Chen Yi to Get New Post

The Kuo Min News Agency reports that it is learnt that General Chen Yi, until recently Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, will be appointed shortly Director of the Military Affairs Commission, in succession to General Yu Fei-peng, who will be transferred to another post.

Mr. Sa Meng-wu, it is understood, will be appointed Provincial Commissioner of Education for Fukien in the newly reorganized Fukien Provincial Government now headed by General Liu Chien-hsu.

No Transit Dues on U.S. Goods to China

Rangoon, Sept. 9.

All transit dues on goods consigned to China under the Lease-and-Lend Act will be abolished as from September 3, it is officially announced.

In order that the revenues of Burma will be reimbursed by a suitable subvention from the Government of Great Britain.—Reuter.

Yoshizawa Named Japanese Envoy To Indo-China

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

"It isn't for an old man like me to go out again, but the Foreign Minister insisted, so I finally accepted," said Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa when interviewed by the press following formal announcement of his appointment as Special Japanese Ambassador Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China.

Mr. Yoshizawa is a patient 67-year old diplomat, who spent half a year negotiating with the Netherlands East Indies authorities in Batavia during the earlier part of this year, returning to Tokyo on July 10.

When a reporter sympathized with Mr. Yoshizawa for being asked to get into the reins of active diplomacy once again, he smilingly replied, "Nothing to be sorry about. In a national emergency everyone who is able should do his part and work."

The Ambassador-designate declared, "Japanese-French Indo-China relations are inseparable," but said that even further efforts must be made to bind the two countries together in ties of friendship. He revealed that he visited French Indo-China for about six weeks immediately prior to going to France to become Japanese Ambassador.

Mr. Yoshizawa said that his health was not worrying him "because I got well acclimatized in the Netherlands East Indies."

Meanwhile, Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama, Mr. Yoshizawa's adviser, when interviewed by a reporter said, "I have only visited French Indo-China once and have not studied the situation deeply, but I intend to do my best together with Mr. Yoshizawa." He said that the date of departure was not yet fixed "but I would like to make it as soon as possible."

Three Fold Purpose

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Observers, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Yoshizawa to the post of Special Ambassador to French Indo-China, today said that Mr. Yoshizawa's mission had a threefold purpose, first, to carry on diplomatic negotiations with French Indo-China authorities; second, to coordinate Japanese official organs and activities in French Indo-China, and third, to facilitate cooperation between the High Command of the Japanese Expeditionary Force and Japanese Government organs on the spot.

Meanwhile, it was further officially announced that Mr. Tanichiro Yoshida, at present in Hanoi as Japanese Consul-General, has been named a member of Mr. Yoshizawa's suite. —Domei.

Roosevelt May Speak On Talks With Japan

New York, Sept. 9.

The Columbia Broadcasting System today intercepted a Tokyo broadcast which quoted competent Japanese quarters expecting President in his Thursday speech to "make an announcement in some form regarding Japanese and American relations."—United Press.

Mr. Duff Cooper Reaches Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 9.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information, arrived here today in the Anzac Clipper to study the Far Eastern situation and make a report to the British War Cabinet.

A squadron of American-made Brewster fighters escorted the Anzac Clipper into the harbour at 5.07 p.m.

Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander of the British Far Eastern forces, and other notabilities welcomed the British statesman.

He entered a car and proceeded to Government House immediately after landing. He was accompanied by a representative of the Governor, and Sir Robert, while his wife, Lady Diana, preceeded him.

Mr. Duff Cooper will hold his first press conference in Singapore this evening.

Mr. Willys Peck, new United States Minister to Thailand, also arrived in the clipper. He was met by the local United States Consul-General, Mr. Clay Aldridge.—United Press.

Grew Sees Toyoda 12 Times in One Week

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, conferred with Admiral Toyoda twelve times in the past week, comprising the greatest Japanese-American diplomatic activity in Tokyo during Mr. Grew's nine years here, it was learned today.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to the United States and special adviser to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, will return to Washington immediately, it was announced.

It was understood that he would sail in a few days, probably using a ship on the South American route.

He returned to Japan recently in a Japanese tanker because of the lack of shipping.

Toyoda Reports to Cabinet

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister, today reported on recent diplomatic developments to the Cabinet council.—United Press.

Envoy Introduces New Diplomats

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador, called on Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, and introduced Sir Andrew Noble, First Secretary of the British Embassy, and Mr. K. Waller, Second Secretary of the Australian Legation. These two officials have just arrived in Chungking to take up their duties, according to a Kuo Min News Agency report dated September 9.

No War Materials Sent to Japan

London, Sept. 9.

No materials which could be used for munitions have been exported from Great Britain to Japan during the last three months, it is learned in authoritative quarters.

Reuter learns that no licences have been granted for exports to Japan since the export of all goods was made subject to licensing, and there is no prospect of any licences being granted in the near future.—Reuter.

Windsors Due in Washington Sept. 25

Washington, Sept. 9.

The British Embassy yesterday announced that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor would arrive here Sept. 25 for a 24-hour visit while en route to the Duke's ranch in Alberta, Canada.—United Press.

Britain Demanding Closure of German Legations in Iran

New York, Sept. 9.

The Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday heard the British radio say the British Minister at Teheran formally had demanded closure of Axis legations and consulates in Iran.

The demand also included closure of legations and consulates of Axis satellites and the surrender of all Germans.

The radio said that no reply was received immediately but that the Iranian Parliament was expected to meet today.—United Press.

Axis Legations to Be Closed

Teheran, Sept. 9

The German, Italian and pro-Axis Legations will be closed and all Germans handed over under the Anglo-Russian demands which the Iranian Government has accepted, according to an announcement by the Iranian Premier.—Reuter.

Chungking Reports Heavy Fighting

Chungking, Sept. 9.

Heavy fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces is reported in the northern part of Hunan, where the Japanese recently concentrated several thousand troops for offensive operations.

Chinese field despatches state that Japanese in the vicinity of Yochow, on the eastern shore of Tungting lake, launched attacks on Sept. 7. One detachment of over 1.000 Japanese troops, supported by cavalry units, moved from Sitang, south-east of Yochow, in a south-westerly direction. Another detachment, comprising 1.000 troops, moved from Chungfan, east from Yochow, in the direction of Chang Chia-kou. Heavy fighting is at present going on in these sectors.

Meanwhile, fighting has been taking place in northern Kiangsu province in the vicinity of Sungpu, to the south of Anyi. Chinese reports claim that Japanese troops from Anyi pushed to the south and captured Sungpu on Sept. 4, but the Chinese counter-attacked and recaptured the town two days later. After the arrival of reinforcements, the Japanese renewed the offensive, when Sungpu fell into Japanese hands again, fighting is at present going on in this area.—Reuter.

★Russians Recapture Yelnia

(Continued from page 1)

operations contains no special geographical features. It is charming wooded country on the south of the Smolensk plateau, and between Yelnia and the Viazma lies much rich dairy farming land.

As the Soviet communique shows, after struggle of more than three weeks German forces on the right of their centre have taken a severe thrashing. This means that any renewed German attempt at a frontal drive eastward from Smolensk would be precarious from the start. German forces amounting to about 120.000 men have been broken. The fact that Yelnia has been retaken and the Germans are still retreating will have a big psychological effect on the population showing that the Red Army not only acts splendidly in defence but is also capable of carrying out offensive action involving large bodies of men, and finally executing a plan.

A correspondent of the Italian paper "Giornale d'Italia" admits that the Germans are facing great difficulties in the southern Ukraine. Marshal Budienny, he says, has strong defences and masses of troops on the east bank of the Dnieper, and Kiev is described as a formidable fortress.

Meanwhile, it has been officially stated in London that supplies to Russia have been delivered to a very considerable extent and that a considerable progress has been made in providing the ally with economic assistance. Shipments of rubber, tin wool, lead and jute have already taken place.—Reuter.

South Africa Aids Russia

Johannesburg, Sept. 9.

Thousands of people attended a meeting of friends of the Soviet Union here yesterday. Over £7.500 was collected for medical aid for Russia. A message was read from M. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union, reciprocating the good wishes of the group, and a message from the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that a similar effort was being organized in London with his support. —Reuter.

Essential Materials Sent

London, Sept. 9.

Sustantial shipments of rubber, tin, wool, lead, jute and shellac already have been sent to Russia from Britain and allied sources, the Government officially announced today.

Russia has furnished Britain with a list of requirements, most of which can be obtained from the British Empire or Allied sources and the remainder was referred to Washington.

Discussions with the Russians would be continued at the tripartite Moscow conference and "considerable progress has been made in providing our Russian allies with economic assistance," the announcement revealed. —United Press.

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U.S. Officials on Greer Incident

Washington, Sept. 8.

Mr. Ernest K. Lindley, commentator, writing in the "Washington Post," said that Washington officials consider two theories tenable in the Greer Incident, first, that the attack was a mistake and unauthorized by the German government, and secondly, that it was deliberately intended to encourage Japan to enter the war on the Nazi side.

The writer added that Administration advocates of an all-out interventionist policy are eager to exploit the incident, but that initial reaction in Congress indicates that little sentiment is generated in favour of full participation in the war, although Congress probably would not oppose President Roosevelt's next logical step, namely, ordering the Navy to eliminate any Axis warcraft encountered in the waters between the United States and Iceland.

As regards the Nazi policy, Mr. Lindley stated that the majority of Washington officials continue to think that Chancellor Hitler does not want to risk a war with the United States, and therefore will not go beyond isolated attacks designed to influence other countries.

Concluding Mr. Lindley said that if President Roosevelt wants the United States to go farther into the war, he must speak openly in terms of national interest, rather than rely on occasional incidents in the Atlantic Ocean.—Domei.

Chinese Mission to Burma Home Again

Chungking, Sept. 8.

The Chinese Mission sent to Burma returned here by plane this evening. The mission spent 11 days in Burma and flew back to the capital, via Lashio.

"We are completely satisfied with the results of our trip" Dr. Han Li Wu, secretary general of the mission and professor of the Central University, declared to press representatives upon arrival here.

"Among the several thousands persons whom we met in the course of our stay in Burma, everyone without distinction of official rank, social position, race or religion was deeply convinced of the everlasting prosperity of China and Burma as well as of the ability of China to preserve her national existence."

"We went to Burma to convey the friendly feelings of the Chinese people to the peoples of Burma. Now we return happy to be able to express to our countrymen the affection of the inhabitants of Burma."—Havas Telemondial.

Terrific Rainfall In Chungking

Chungking, Sept. 9.

A heavy downpour is creating havoc here, with landslides blocking traffic, demolishing houses and tearing down telephone, telegraph and power lines.

The downpour, which started late last night, caused a landslide along the main road in the western suburbs. About two-thirds of the road crashed down the hillside, demolishing a block of houses and taking down with it telephone, telegraph and power lines. Motors cars on the road have to negotiate sections over the sidewalk.

Meanwhile, it is reported from various parts of the city that a number of houses have collapsed as a result of the rain.—Reuter.

Additional Funds Asked By N.E.I. War Dept.

Batavia, Sept. 9.

In introducing the fifth supplementary Budget of the Netherlands East Indies War Department, the Government today again asked for various supplementary credits, including 81.771.000 guilders for accelebrated continuation of the strengthening of the air force, replacement of air force material, increasing the production capacity of artillery establishments further outfit for Home Guards, and building, enlarging and improving defence works.—Reuter.

Taylor and Leahy Confer in Barcelona

Barcelona, Sept. 9.

Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and Admiral William Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, conferred here yesterday morning. However, no announcement was made concerning nature of their conversations.

Admiral Leahy returned to Vichy when the talk was concluded and Mr. Taylor left for Rome.—United Press.

Shelling Increases At Tobruk

Cairo, Sept. 9.

The general headquarters communique yesterday said that in the Tobruk area "enemy shell fire showed some increase and six enemy bombing attacks resulted in negligible damage."—United Press.

Japanese Demands on Holland Last Year Revealed

London, Sept. 9.

In a broadcast to the Dutch people over Radio Orange, a colonial expert of the Netherlands Government in London revealed today that on May 10, 1940—the day Germany invaded Holland, the Japanese Minister at The Hague presented a Note to the Dutch Foreign Minister, containing exorbitant demands which Holland was required to accept that same day. Acceptance of the Japanese demands would have led to economic enslavement of the Netherlands East Indies to Japan and some of the most essential raw materials going direct to Germany, he stated.

The Netherlands Government thought it better not to say too much about the Japanese method of approach at the time. Holland was prepared to see to it that Japan could obtain raw materials which it needed for its own use, but would not go further than that.

Some time later, the Japanese Government sent a delegation to Batavia to discuss these matters. As is well-known, said the expert, these negotiations were, after many months, broken off.—Reuter.

New Zealand Premier Leaves Honolulu

Honolulu, Sept. 9.

Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, completing a four months tour of the British Empire and a conference with President Roosevelt, yesterday left here by Clipper for the Antipodes.

"If the worst comes to worst," said Mr. Fraser, "The United States will not stand by complacently while the young democracies of the Pacific are attacked."

Mr. Fraser predicted that current Japanese-United States negotiations would end "successfully"—meaning that Japan would be restrained from further warlike acts in the Far East. —United Press.

"Synthetic" Air Drills For Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

The Home Ministry today announced that nationwide air defence drills will be held "on a synthetic basis" for 10 days beginning October 22.—United Press.

ROSOLD, ARCHITECT
SURVEYOR-BUILDING PLANS
749 Bubbling Well Road
Telephone 62803

Array of Witnesses Called in Trial of Court ex-Official

APPEARING pale but composed Sam Titlebaum, erstwhile Deputy Marshal of the U.S. Court for China, yesterday reserved his defence when his trial opened in the court before Judge N. E. Lurton on twelve counts of embezzling government property. Mr. Leighton Shields, U.S. District Attorney, in his opening declared that defendant had stripped the armoury of the court. Despite the objections of counsel for the defence, Mr. Paul F. Kops, he submitted at an early stage that a *prima facie* case had been established.

Mr. Shields also called evidence to show that Titlebaum had lived extravagantly and "owed large sums of money" at the time the alleged crimes were committed, submitting that this evidence went to establish a motive for the alleged crimes. The trial which opened before a gallery of interested foreign spectators, including a number of women, was adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

In outlining the prosecution's case which he said would be borne out by the evidence, Mr. Shields stated that defendant in his official capacity was in charge of the office of the marshal in the absence from Shanghai in America of Mr. Chas. Richardson, Jnr. Titlebaum was also the disbursing officer of the court, he said, and signed cheques for payment of salaries of the court's entire personnel and had control and possession of the firearms and ammunition of the court which were government property.

Continuing Mr. Shields said that on the day Mr. Richardson left, accused took two guns and 300 rounds of ammunition to the home of a friend at 91 Rte. Remi where he began to negotiate for the sale of the guns and ammunition. Titlebaum then entrusted the guns and ammunition to the friend who, Mr. Shields went on to say, took them to a purchaser named Wu who bought them for $4,400 local currency, payment being made in cash, some of the money being paid in bills of $100 denomination.

The friend returned to the address in Rte. Remi, counsel said, and handed $3,400 to the accused who although it was after his office hours, went to the court and from a safe took out another 200 rounds of ammunition, returned to the Rte. Remi address and delivered them to his friend as part of the articles involved in the original deal. It seemed, counsel pointed out, that the buyer was not satisfied regarding the quantity of the ammunition he had at first received, the ammunition in question being difficult to obtain in Shanghai. Accused then returned to the Palace Hotel where he was living, counsel added.

Ammunition Removed

For the purpose of corroboration counsel said he would call evidence to show that accused had made a deposit into his account with the National City Bank where certain bills of $100 denomination were not accepted and returned to the depositor. Counsel also said that he would call as witness the chauffeur of a hire car who drove accused to the address in Rte. Remi and his movements after that.

An employee of the court, Mr. Shields said, also would testify that he had seen accused go into the armoury of the court after the departure of Mr. Richardson and remove from the safe after office hours, four packages of ammunition.

To meet a possible defence that there was only a single instance where guns were sold Mr. Shields said after he had established a *primo facie* case against the accused, he would adduce evidence to show that two other guns were sold shortly after the first sale. The prosecution, he said, also would prove from the inventories of the court that altogether eight guns had been disposed of and that only a .45 badly rusted gun was left which was worn by the defendant, who, he alleged, had sold 1,300 rounds of ammunition. A regular system had been employed in the sale of the guns, counsel said, adding: "We shall show that this man when he entered into his duties as bailiff and later as Deputy Marshal was hopelessly in debt and that since he became the recipient of money from the government's pay roll he did not improve his situation, but floundered deeper and deeper. This will be offered in evidence to show a motive for the sale of these guns and I believe that this court after weighing all the evidence will reach only one verdict and that is that he is guilty."

Police Officer Gives Evidence

The first witness called was Detective Sergeant B. J. Wall of the S.M.P. who identified a gun produced in court as one which he had seen in the possession of Mr. Richardson in the spring of this year in one of his visits to the marshal's office and during a discussion on firearms. The grip of the gun was unusual, he said, and the weapon was not of the ordinary standard. At the request of the marshal, he said, he had the grip of the gun changed. On July 29, he continued, he saw the gun among eight others which were handed in to the S.M.P. for licensing by a Chinese belonging to 76 Jessfield Road, a Mr. Tsong Wu-ching representing Mr. Ling Se-chong. Witness said he made a report to a deputy-commissioner and was told to see Mr. Richardson about it, but was informed by Mrs. Jenkins of the court that he had left for America. He said he spoke to accused about the gun and was told that the marshal was away. Accused told him that he would make a search for the gun. On July 30, he said, Titlebaum told him he was unable to find the gun in the office and had despatched a coded cable to Mr. Richardson who in reply stated that he had given the weapon to a Chinese official of the Nanking Government and wished the matter to be kept confidential.

Witness recalled an interview in the D.A.'s office when Inspector J. Creighton was present when the matter of his cable exchange was discussed and said that accused had declared that he had made his statement about sending the cable to save time and admitted that he had not sent a cable nor had he received any reply. Accused, he said, also admitted that there was a fabrication on his part. Witness gave the value of the gun as C$1,600 depending on its condition. Cross-examined he said among other things that the gun was of a type which could not be ordered by private individuals here.

Court Official Called

Mrs. Ella Jenkins, Deputy Marshal of the court, then entered the witness box. She said she was appointed to her post on September 16, 1940, and that defendant became a bailiff of the court on January 7 this year, and Deputy Marshal on March 1 and had charge of the court's armoury since he was bailiff. Witness was then questioned at some length regarding inventories of the armoury of the court, after which Mr. Shields submitted that the prosecution had established a *prima facie* case following the inclusion of evidence that certain guns were missing from the armoury. The burden of proof, he said, was on defendant as custodian of the armoury to show how the weapons had come into the possession of third parties.

Mr. Kops at this stage strenuously objected to questions put by the District Attorney to witness regarding other guns which Mr. Shields said were missing. The objections were over-ruled by the judge after the District Attorney had submitted that his object in putting the questions to witness was to establish the fact that it was all part of a system of disposing of government property. Mr. Kops objected to a series of questions which followed and asked that his objections be recorded.

Witness also told the court that altogether seven guns were missing and gave their numbers and description in addition to 1,197 rounds of ammunition. In the latter part of July, Mrs. Jenkins added, she saw accused with a lot of cash which accused said he was going to deposit into the National City Bank.

Principal Witness Called

Mrs. Jenkins was followed into the witness box by Mr. Albert Rosenbaum of 91 Route Remi who told the court that accused brought a gun to his home for sale similar to a gun produced in court and a .38 colt, both of which accused said belonged to him, explaining that he wanted to get rid of them as he did not need them any more. Witness said he sold the guns to a Chinese official whose name he refused to divulge. He added that he was paid $4,400 in cash including a number of $100 bills. He had gone to the home of the official in a hire car which accused had used.

After defendant had been paid, he said, he subsequently produced 600 rounds of ammunition in boxes which witness took to the Nanking official. Three days later he continued, Titlebaum offered him two pistols explaining that they were given to him by someone on river boats and wanted to dispose of them as he was short of money. Witness said he took the guns to the same official who bought them. Witness said he paid accused $2,800 after he was told that the guns could be registered.

Witness was then subjected to a gruelling cross-examination by Mr. Kops and said he had three names, viz. Albert Rosenbaum Jacobs and refused to reply when asked if he had any connection with gaming establishments here. He said he first met accused at Farrens when guns were discussed and accused asked for the address of the Chinese official. Witness said he had never dealt in firearms before and explained that he met the official through a friend.

Bank Witness Called

Mr. Philip Oll of the National City Bank was then called to give evidence regarding the bank account of Titlebaum. On July 28, last, he said, accused deposited $2,400 and on July 31, $3,410.20 and $2,000 on August 6. On July 31, he added, accused had an overdraft of $479.69 which was covered the same day by his deposit of $3,410.20.

Mr. Ku Yu-chong, a 20 year old employee of the court attached to the office of the marshal, then entered the witness box. He stated that guns and ammunition were at first kept in a safe in the office of the marshal and later transferred to the safe in the store room. On July 24, after the departure of Mr. Richardson, he said, accused returned to the office in the afternoon, after summer office hours and was seen by witness to enter the store-room and open the small safe where the guns and ammunition were kept. Later at 4 p.m. witness saw accused remove from the safe four boxes of ammunition. Several days later, he said, accused gave him $3,165 to take to the bank to be deposited into his account, some of the cash being in bills of $100 denomination.

Evidence regarding the movements of the accused on July 24, was furnished by a chauffeur of the Taylor Garage. He said he drove defendant who had a leather case to Route Remi where his passenger got off. He waited about twenty minutes and later drove another man who came out with the same case to an address on Yu Yuen Road and back to Rte. Remi where accused later got into his car and was driven to the American Consulate Building, where accused entered the building and later took the car back to Rte. Remi. The other man again took the car to Yu Yuen Road and returned to the Rte. Remi address where he and accused later got into the car and drove to the Palace Hotel. In all, he said, accused used the car four hours and four minutes. Witness agreed with the District Attorney that he was paid a handsome tip which made him recollect all the incidents of that afternoon so well.

Evidence Regarding Indebtedness

Mr. Shields then called several witnesses to give evidence regarding what he characterized as the extravagancies of the defendant a the time of the alleged commission of the offences. The witnesses included Mr. A. C. Chapin, Secretary of the American Club who told the court that on July 24, accused owed the club $780. Cross-examined he agreed that this was the July account and that the June account had been paid.

Mr. Dubiansky, of the Palace Hotel, stated that accused was indebted to his establishment to the extent of $4,000.

The last witness called was Mr. A. E. Downs who said he knew Titlebaum since May, 1940, and added that accused owed him U.S.$100 before assuming the position of bailiff of the court. Later, he said, accused was indebted to him in the sum of U.S.$185.

Local Japanese Naval Spokesman Bids Farewell to Pressmen

Commander Naoaki Hazama, local naval spokesman for the Imperial Japanese Navy, appeared at his last press conference yesterday and bade farewell to the gathering of newspapermen. He will be leaving for Japan about the middle of this month and his successor will be Captain Shoichi Hamada.

Addressing the pressmen, Commander Hazama said that he had been in Shanghai for some two years and that his relationships with local members of the press have always been pleasant. He thanked them for their co-operation: his only regret was that the pressure of duties had prevented him from knowing them more intimately. He had, however always been glad to know them both personally and officially.

Japanese Police Sergeant Wounded By Gangsters

Mr. Muneo Yamaguchi, detective sergeant attached to Central Station of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was yesterday hovering between life and death following an attempt made on his life by armed gangsters at 8.40 a.m. when the victim was waiting for a trollery bus outside the Japanese police quarters at 1000 Gordon Road. The detective shot three times, was removed to the Fooming Hospital, where little hope was expressed for his recovery since one of the bullets had lodged in his spine.

Mr. Yamaguchi, who has been with the S.M.P. for the past thirteen years, left the quarters at 8.35 a.m. and was waiting for the trolley bus when five men, two of them believed to have been armed with pistols, crept up from behind. One of the armed gangsters fired a shot and the victim collapsed. To make sure, the other gangsters fired two more shots at the detective.

The gangsters then took to their heels and ran along Penang Road toward the creek. As they approached the canal, a C.P.C., on duty in the vicinity, ordered them to stop. When they failed to do so, the policeman went after them and fired one shot. He failed to hit any of the gangsters, however, and the latter escaped by running into one of the alleyways in the district.

The wounded detective was immediately removed in an S.F.B. emergency ambulance to the Fooming Hospital where he was given a blood transfusion. Two of the bullets were taken out of his back, but the third which had lodged in his spine, could not be removed.

Motive Unknown

The attack was shrouded in mystery as no motive could be ascertained yesterday. Police officials, however, discounted the theory that that crime had been inspired by politics and thought it more likely that it had been committed as a revenge on the part of some gang with which the detective had come into contact in the course of his police investigations.

Since joining the police force thirteen years ago, Mr. Yamaguchi has served with various stations and was only recently transferred to Central Station from Gordon Road station.

The wounded detective, incidentally, is the second police official to be shot by gunmen in the past four days. On Saturday, a gunman shot and wounded Sergeant Miyanaka of the Japanese Consular Police as he was walking along East Hanbury Road. Sergeant Miyanaka is at present recuperating from a shoulder wound at Fooming Hospital.

Hot Water Shops Ask For Reduced Charges

Chinese residents in this city are paying close attention to the petitions filed by hot water shops here with the waterworks companies in both foreign areas for the purpose of asking the latter to reduce the price of the water they supply. On Monday, representative shop managers went to the companies for this purpose and reports so far indicate that results may be satisfactory.

The shops have offered several alternatives for the companies in their efforts to reduce the price of the water which they use every day. The companies are asked to change the method of counting the rate or to exempt the shops from paying a surcharge. The companies are asked as another alternative to make the rate for shops equivalent to the rate paid by householders.

A large section of the population here depends on the shops for the supply of boiled water daily and in the face of the ever-increasing price of coal balls more persons have become habitual customers of these shops, it is learned.

The shop managers have given many reasons for reducing the water charge so as to enable them to maintain their original price of hot water. One reason given is that if the price is increased the poor may be reduced to drinking cold water detrimenal to their health.

S.M.C. Visited

Representatives of hot water shops visited the authorities of the Settlement yesterday for help in asking the waterworks company here to reduce the price of the water sold to them. Official assistance, it was learned, was promised.

It was also learned that at present there are about 300 tons of a special kind of coal for the shops and bath houses in the city. Hot water shops and bath house managers can obtain the coal at a cheap rate but after the consumption of the stock on hand new supplies may be quoted at a higher price. Informed circles disclosed that if the shops can secure a cheaper water charge they may not increase their prices of boiled water even if the price of coal goes up further.

Chinese Seek Means to Ship Goods to Chekiang

Shipping circles in Shanghai are reported in the Chinese press to be trying to petition the Customs authorities here to allow them to obtain Customs papers for sending goods to Chekiang province through Koo Oau Tao, which leads directly to Wenchow which has just been declared open to shipping by the local Chinese authorities.

It is said that during the past few months since the Japanese occupation of many coastal district in east Chekiang, Chinese living in the interior have experienced difficulties in obtaining goods. Chinese authorities have been forced to close many districts to shipping, excepting Koo Oau Tao.

In order to settle the problem of shortage of commodities in various districts in Chekiang, authorities in districts untrodden by the Japanese have now become alive to the fact that it is imperative that Shanghai ships should go to Koo Oau Tao. Third party steamers therefore are finally allowed to proceed to the riverport district, it is said.

The order provides, however, that ships going to Koo Oau Tao must be those which have previously been registered with Chinese authorities at Wenchow. Goods sent by Shanghai steamers to Chekiang must undergo examination at specified areas.

Motion in Divorce Case Granted by Judge

An application for leave to proceed without serving Mr. T. K. Vassilieff, co-respondent in the divorce case brought by Mr. Judah Isaac Ezra against Mrs. Hanza Ezra, with a writ of summons because he is Russian and is not under the jurisdiction of British Court, was granted yesterday in H.M. Supreme Court by Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop.

The application was filed by Mr. N. A. Ivanow, who is representing Mr. Judah, the petitioner.

XCDN Present $60,000 Cheque to Soviet Red Cross

Mr. Ralph Lynn of the XCDN Moonlight Follies, is shown presenting Mr. A. S. Mudrovkin, Director of the Moscow Narodny Bank, with a cheque for $60,000 which were collected during the XCDN Moonlight Follies Russian Night. The money will be forwarded to the Soviet Red Cross Fund. Photographed are, back row, left to right: Mr. J. W. Kerr, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. V. Chilikin, (face hidden). Standing, left to right, Mr. Ralph Lynn, Mr. A. Rogoff and Mr. A. Mudrovkin.

Soviet Red Cross Presented With $60,000 by XCDN

A cheque for $60,000 collected during the "XCDN Moonlight Follies" Russian Night, was presented yesterday by Mr. Ralph Lynn to Mr. A. S. Mudrovkin, Director of the Moscow Narodny Bank who received the money on behalf of the Soviet Red Cross. Following the presentation, Mr. Mudrovkin made a short speech thanking XCDN and all those who had showed their sympathy toward the Soviet struggle against Nazi tyranny.

The presentation yesterday was made in the Manager's office of the Moscow Narodny Bank, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Although there were no trimmings to the occasion, the combined spirit of a common cause was well reflected by the mixed group at the Soviet Bank.

Present during the simple ceremony were, Mr. V. V. Drozdov, Assistant-Editor of the "Russian Daily News," Mr. A. Mudrovkin, Director of the Moscow Narodny Bank, Mr. J. Alexander, British Embassy Press Attaché, Mr. V. Chilikin, publisher of the "Russian Daily News," Mr. Ralph Lynn, XCDN Director, Mr. G. S. Skepper, Manager of the Station XCDN, Mr. J. W. Kerr, XCDN Committee member, Mr. N. S. Zephyrov, Chairman of the Soviet Club and Mr. A. Rogoff, Manager of Tass News Agency.

On behalf of the Soviet community in Shanghai, Mr. Zephyrov made a short address in which he expressed the heartfelt gratitude of the Russian people for the constant acts of kindness and co-operation shown them by their Allied friends both in Shanghai and abroad.

Silk Dyeing Trade Hit By Labour Dispute

The number of strikers in the city, reported at 670 on Monday, rose to approximately 1,900 yesterday as several strikes involving the silk dyeing trade and a knitting factory were reported yesterday. Both strikes were declared on Saturday, affecting approximately 1,535 workers.

The first hint that employees of silk dyeing establishments would strike was given on Thursday night when some unidentified agitators placed a hand grenade in the Chen Yuen factory at 172/11 Alabaster Road. On Saturday morning, about 1,500, of the 3,000 employed by the factories in the International Settlement and France Concession, struck after presenting their employers with a demand for an increase in wages. The workers were still on a "sit down" strike yesterday.

The other dispute involves the Tuh Fong Knitting Factory at 609 Wuting Road. The strike was declared on Saturday morning when 35 workers walked out after demanding an increase of 80 per cent, in their pay. They were also still striking yesterday.

The strike at the New Textile Co., at 1457 Ferry Road, which was declared by 700 male and female workers on August 5, is gradually being settled. Yesterday morning, 204 workers resumed unconditionally and it was expected that the night shift would also return to work.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Engineering Works in Tungliang Road, which had declared a lockout following the strike of their Chinese employees, was reopened on September 2. The works are being operated by 460 workers who have resumed unconditionally.

S.M.C. Librarian Issues Report

Owing to irregularity of the European and American mails the Municipal Library will be unable in future to maintain its former strict punctuality in placing new books into circulation, on the first day of each month. For the first time in its history, the library will modify an established practice, but every effort will be made to add new books monthly, according to the Librarian's report for August.

The report stated that during the month under review a total of 18,220 books were borrowed by 1,521 subscribers for home reading representing 12,194 volumes of fiction, 4,622 of non-fiction, 779 children's books and 715 Chinese books. Altogether 1,204 magazines were in circulation being an appreciable increase over the circulation of previous months. Magazines which have been in the library for a month or more, may be taken out for home reading.

No less than 6,132 persons used the reading rooms during the month and numerous persons during the day also used the library to do research work, study or for private reading.

Two Traffic Cases Heard In H.M. Police Court

Mr. R. Lewis was fined two shillings by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court yesterday for having permitted his car to exceed the waiting period by 25 minutes on August 13, when he kept the vehicle on Nanking Road, near Honan Road, from 2.35 p.m. to 4 p.m.

In the second traffic case of the morning, Mr. A. F. Clark was also fined two shillings for having kept a car without first obtaining a licence from the S.M.C. This was learned at 8.44 a.m. on August 23, when Mr. Clark was stopped by police on Hankow Road, near Szechuen Road.

Lord Mayor's Thanks For China Relief

Singapore, Sept. 9.

A reply to the telegram to London on the second anniversary of the war from the China Relief Fund Committee, representing all overseas Chinese, has been received by cable from the Lord Mayor in London.

After thanking the Committee for their good wishes and generous support, the Lord Mayor assures "my deep sympathy with your great country in their own trials."—Reuter.

Mother's Intrigue Causes Daughter To Kill Herself

In this country where the virtue of chastity is highly valued, it is usually people belonging to the older generation who warn youths against indulging in free love. Miss Chao Bei-yu, 21, of 9 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, is therefore considered by many Chinese here to have created a precedent by committing suicide after she had failed to persuade her 49-year old mother not to love a rice shop manager and not to divorce her husband.

Miss Chao died on Sunday, the day on which her mother signed a divorce agreement with her father, a 61-year old former employee of Jardine Matheson & Company named Chao Ching-tsai. According to the vernacular press, her mother later reported the case to the French police, saying that her daughter had committed suicide because she had failed in school. The police became suspicious and arrested all persons concerned in the tragedy.

Agreement Signed

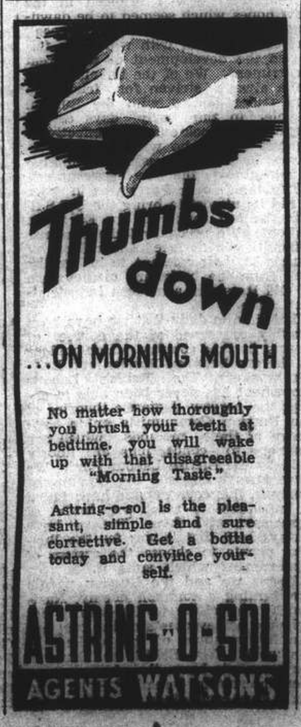
Among the detained persons is the rice shop manager who lives in the same house. For some time past Mrs. Chao is said to have been in love with the rice shop manager. Mr. Chao had many quarrels with his wife and the daughter's remonstrances were not heeded by her mother. The woman went on with her romance until Sunday when she signed a divorce agreement.

Mr. Chao was to have all their children excepting the 21-year old elder daughter, whom Mrs. Chao wished to take away from him. This was opposed by both Mr. Chao and her daughter, a student of a midwifery school in Yates Road. There was a heated dispute which attracted the attention of neighbours. The daughter became so ashamed and angry that she committed suicide.

Chinese Currency Law Violation Charged

Soong Cheng-yu, an employee of a Japanese firm, faced the First Special District Court yesterday on suspicion that he has been engaged in the purchasing of nickel and copper coins from the Shanghai market, which is contrary to the Chinese currency law. He was remanded for three days by the court after his arraignment. Soong was arrested on the previous day on Nanking Road near Kiangsi Road, although he lives in the French Concession.

This court case lends credence to the report recently published in this journal that organized groups have been buying nickel coins from the Shanghai market at prices ten times the face value of the coins. The large-scale purchasing of not only nickel coins but also of aluminium coins has caused a serious shortage of small money in the market.



Proposal to Sell Cathedral Land Facing Honan Road

The Holy Trinity Cathedral magazine for September, just received, makes reference to a special meeting of Cathedral subscribers, which is being called for Tuesday, September 23, at 5.15 p.m. At this meeting the Trustees will seek subscribers' consent to sell the property facing Honan Road. In view of the importance of the meeting, every subscriber is urged to do his utmost to attend.

The Dean's letter refers to the Cathedral burglaries and states that as the result of clever work by the Municipal Police, the thief was apprehended and practically the whole of the stolen property recovered; the balance is covered by insurance. To safeguard the Cathedral in the future the Vestry is being enclosed in such a way to make any further attempts at entry extremely difficult.

The magazine also contains a further article on Cathedral finances by the Hon. Treasurer as well as several special articles—two, by writers in England, making especially valuable reading matter in these critical times.

Kidnapped Missionaries Released

Peiping, Sept. 8.

The Rev. Paul Heyer and the Rev. William Sermon, two German priests of the Society of the Divine Word attached to the Vicariate of Yenchowfu, Shantung, who were abducted from their mission about five weeks ago, have been released according to reports received here.

Exact details are still lacking but it appears that the priests in one of the neighbouring Vicariates had been able to contact the captors and explain the purely religious and humanitarian work being done by the missionaries.

Father Heyer has been in China since 1924 and after several years of teaching in the seminary and normal school at Yenchow was appointed director of the missions in Kinsiang where he was destined also to do important relief work for the poor and refugees.

Father Sermon came to China in 1935 and after completing his studies in the language, was appointed pastor of Paokialow. It was during a visit paid to him there by Father Heyer that the two priests were captured by a roving band of irregulars late in July.—Havas Telemondial.

Japan Plans to Return Ambassador to London

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, indicated at today's foreign press conference that Japan intends to return her Ambassador to London as soon as possible. He, however, declined to state whether Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu will return to his post or not.

Mr. Ishii declared, "Mr. Shigemitsu says he wants to go back as soon as possible, but in practice I do not know."—Domei.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN TEAS
MEDICINAL

NERVOUS HEADACHES

are but one symptom of a generally enfeebled condition of the nervous system, which

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is specially designed to alleviate and cure. It is scientifically blended from seven different herbal ingredients, each of which is pre-eminent in herbal science for either nervine or sedative merit. Obtainable at $2.00 and $4.00 at all Pharmacies.

China Recognizes Czechoslovakia

Chungking, Sept. 8.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, has informed President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia that China recognizes his Government as the sole legal Government of Czechoslovakia.

President Benes requested Dr. Koo to transmit his thanks to the Chinese Government and people.

In this connection, it may be recalled that the Chinese people have always viewed the Czechs with great sympathy not only because China's cause during the Manchuria Incident was vigorously defended at meetings of the League of Nations by Dr. Benes, then Czech Foreign Minister, but also because of the culture and democratic spirit of the Czech people.—Havas Telemondial.

China to Exchange Ministers With Canada

Chungking, Sept. 8.

A decree will be published here shortly appointing the first Chinese Minister to Canada, Dr. Chiang Ting-fu, General-Secretary of the Executive Yuan, announced here at a press conference today.

This event, plus the statement recently made by the Canadian Defence Minister promising his Government's aid to China by sending necessary materials, proves that relations between China and Canada are becoming closer, Mr. Chiang added.—Havas Telemondial.

Does Your Baby Sleep Soundly?

Babies need plenty of sleep, when their rest is disturbed through any cause their general health suffers. One of the first signs that something is wrong with an infant is disturbed sleep.

When your child is restless, on no account should he be given a sleeping draught or an opiate of any kind except on the advice of a doctor. All that is necessary, in most cases, is a dose of Baby's Own Tablets which, by their beneficial action, bring healthy, refreshing sleep in a perfectly natural way.

At teething time especially, when rest is frequently disturbed, Baby's Own Tablets are invaluable. They settle the stomach, reduce feverishness, induce peaceful slumber.

Equally good for the correction of children's other health troubles, constipation, 'wind', diarrhoea, colic, colds and to expel worms, Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable at all chemists.

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Most Mothers are now suffering from

SCHOOL DAZE!

The children are back at school this week—but it's Mother who suffers most from the change. Mary needs a whole new wardrobe—grown-up clothes for a suddenly grown-up baby. Jimmy's vacation outfit—entirely bathing suits—won't do for the classroom and he's grown completely out of last year's suits and shirts. Mother has to do a lot of buying, but the budget says "Watch every cent!"—and that means very careful shopping. No wonder Mother is in a daze!

But people are helping her. Many stores are featuring school clothes and school supplies in their advertising. Instead of going from store to store, Mother can sit down and do her shopping right in this newspaper's advertising columns. Almost everything is there—and a quick glance through the advertisements tells her where to go to get just what she wants—and at the price she wants to pay.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Proposed Sale:

Of Cathedral Property

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Some years ago a proposal to sell part of the Cathedral site was defeated.

Subscribers will have received a circular from the Dean calling attention to a meeting to be held on September 23 when the Trustees will ask for authority to sell an area at the west of the Cathedral compound.

The reason for the sale is to raise funds to purchase the equity in the premises in the Cathedral compound—formerly the Cathedral School—for the sum of $900,000.

The arguments against selling which defeated the proposal years ago still hold good.

The lot was purchased a long time ago and has been handed down to us and we hold it in trust for future generations. In my opinion we should not sell any part of the lot.

The British community in Shanghai is not poor and it can very well afford to finance the Cathedral and provide for adequate school accommodation.

It is recognized now that the building of a school in Kiukiang Road was a mistake, but that building can be turned into a valuable asset, and funds can be provided to build a school without selling any part of the Cathedral lot. I can see no good reason for selling a part of the Cathedral lot to get the Cathedral School out of a difficult position.

Included amongst those who direct the affairs of the Cathedral are men of considerable financial standing and ability in the community, and I feel quite sure that they will be able to arrange all the finance required without selling any part of the Cathedral lot.

I trust, therefore, that subscribers will attend the meeting on September 23 and vote against the proposals.

SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.

Shanghai's Gasoline:

More Information Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Our future gasoline position is of such importance to the local public generally that I consider we should, if practicable, be entitled to more precise information than that provided by a reprint from a Japanese newspaper. Your informative leader is most helpful as general warning but it does not present the actual facts of the case.

Persistent rumours state that the filling stations of two of the suppliers will go dry within five to six weeks. The third may dry up even sooner if supplies hoped for by a small coastal tanker are not forthcoming. The latter Company is asking motorists to keep within their average consumption but enforcement is not suggested. Incidentally I observed three 55 gallon drums being filled from a filling station near the Paramount on Saturday afternoon. Was this a sale within normal consumption or merely a movement of fuel within their service?

It is, of course, difficult to predict what effect the oil embargo upon Japan will have on tanker movements to Shanghai, but the above rumours can easily be checked and if correct we should be informed and official rationing resorted to immediately.

It is illogical to think that motorists will cut down their consumption voluntarily while hoarders are systematically storing large supplies to be retailed later at $8 to $10 a gallon as is already being done in North China.

In view of the financial situation, the Oil Companies cannot be expected to institute rationing themselves; the advantages of selling out their stocks and getting their money in are obvious.

Official rationing would be difficult, but if rice can be controlled through the hundreds of dealers involved, surely a workable scheme could be devised with the ready co-operation of only these highly reputable suppliers.

On the other hand, we should be exceedingly grateful to learn that the above rumours do not coincide with the facts.

MOTORIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

***Motorist would do well to report the incident at the filling station near the Paramount to the company concerned, which would doubtless take appropriate action if there were any irregularity. For the rest the leader in question was intended to warn motorists that changes were ahead and that they are coming rapidly.—ED.

Recent Issue:

China Cotton Mills

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Money must certainly be plentiful if over 203 million is forthcoming for a requirement of four million. Now the easiness of money must certainly have been known to the directors of the China Cotton Mills and those interested in the flotation of this company, as it was to every man in the street. Why in the name of goodness was it therefore necessary for the directors to make a present of 2½ lakhs as commission for just writing up a prospectus, printing and handling an allotment which it was a forgone conclusion would be heavily over-subscribed. It comes under the heading of "Money for Jam." Also why, as I understand is the case in similar flotations in England, are the small investers not given a fair show? Surely the directors should cut down the number of shares allotted to "Directors and their friends" at the issued rate and give at least 100 shares to each small applicant for, say, 1,000 shares. This matter is one that I think Banks and the Stock Exchange should take up. Also the same authorities might consider why in Shanghai, where the market is run on inside information, should it be permissible for brokers to be directors; it is dangerous and I don't think would be allowed in any other market in the world.

SMALL INVESTOR.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.

S. M. Education:

Some Teachers' Salaries

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—While criticism is raging around school fees and the ability of teachers, I should like to point out that some teachers in Shanghai receive a barely living wage, namely, below $800 a month, including H.C.L. allowance.

I wonder if the authorities realize the inadequacy of such a salary, which is out of all proportion to present day needs as well as to the intensive work fulfilled by most teachers. Their plight must be considered, for they have only a negligible superannuation to look forward to—in some cases under £10 per annum.

It is the more lamentable since they have spent many years and much money to complete an education which will fit them for their important work.

INDIGNANT.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

A Warning:

For Taxi Passengers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like to pour some light on the new variety of now popular and ever-spreading "highway robberies" practised even by the biggest firms in Shanghai.

On Saturday night I hired a taxi from the Paramount Ballroom, and I definitely remember the time to be one a.m., or a few minutes later, because my party and I have left the Ballroom at the strike of one. On the way to my home the taxi stopped at one place to drop off my companion, and as I live downtown, it is quite possible that the time taken for the whole trip exceeded the allowance of 20 minutes. However, when I asked the driver how many minutes was it over the allotted time, he showed me the garage voucher on which the time of hiring of the car was printed 12.40 a.m. Of course, it was no use arguing with the driver, so I paid to him what I thought was the correct amount and let the matter drop.

It is evident, therefore, that the hire car offices purposely mark an earlier time on their vouchers, taking it for granted that the passengers are liable to be drunk and will certainly not remember the time they took the taxi.

I advise everybody to check the time of hiring the taxis and demanding to see the garage paper when paying the driver. If such instances are a common practise by the hire-car garages, it has to be quickly and radically suppressed.

E. M.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.

Gratitude:

Jewish Refugee from Germany

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In gratitude for providence which allowed me to escape the new degradations to which Jews in Germany are submitted, I beg to send you enclosed my small contribution for the benefit of the I.C. Nursery Home. I am convinced that many others will follow me in consideration of what thousands of innocent people, innocent children have to suffer under the new ruthless German rules, whilst they live in freedom.

YELLOW DAVID'S CROSS.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

Die Hitler Jugend:

The Cultivation of Hate

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I enclose an excerpt from a letter received recently from my father which may be of some interest to your readers. He resides in a district that has had more than its share of air-bombings. However, the R.A.F. night-fighters seem to have that particular patch of the skies pretty well taped, as a consequence of which a goodly stream of German parachutists have landed in the vicinity after being shot out of their bombers. He has had occasion to interview several of them after their capture and here is the excerpt referred to:—

> It is impossible for you to realize the mentality of these mere boys, most of them being between the ages of 18 and 25. With one or two honourable exceptions they are arrogant, truculent and abusive, more fitted for the care of a pathologist than a prisoners' of war camp. There were two cases of spitting in the faces of Home Guard men, apparently merely from rage at being shot down. It might be excused on the score of nervous reaction after their experiences but Mr. Chalmers (a family friend) who, as you know, is frequently brought into contact with them in their camp, tells me they are even more impossible there. I feel sick at heart sometimes when I think of the aftermath of war. How will it be possible to get young men like these to co-operate in the tremendous reconstruction of Europe? Not the least of Hitler's crimes towards his own people is the deliberate indoctrination of German youth with a hatred of everything English merely because it is English.

CHINA COASTER.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

Thanks:

From Netherlanders

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should feel greatly obliged to you for publishing the following acknowledgement of the proceeds of the special Netherlands number of "Argus", which was sold at the combined Netherlands-Belgian night of the XCDN Follies:

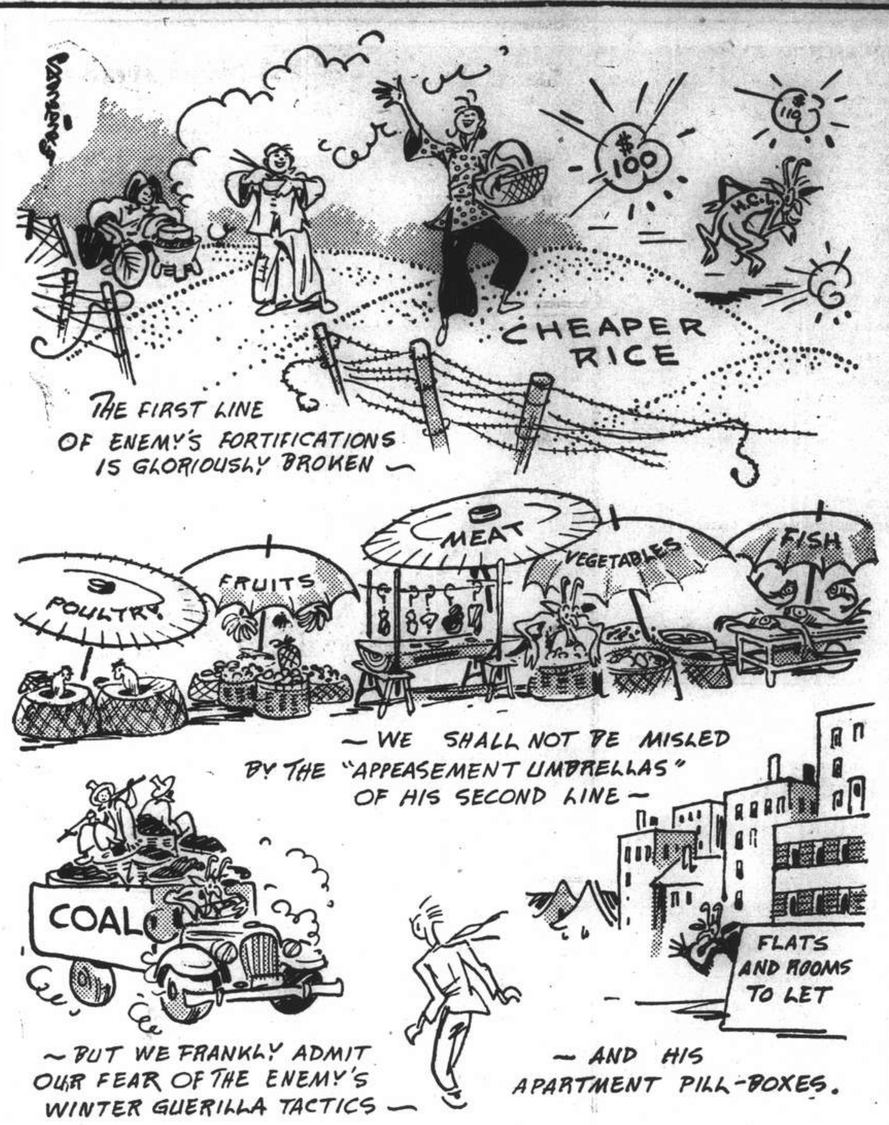
PROCEEDS-ADVERTISEMENTS:	
Builders and Traders	$ 500
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	350
Java-China-Japan Lijn	350
Netherlands Trading Society	95
Netherlands Indian Commercial Bank	95
Holland China Trading Co.	95
P. J. Klink, Ltd.	95
Netherlands Selling Organization	50
Kian Gwan Co.	50
George McBain	50
Erdmann and Sielcken	50
PROCEEDS-SALE:	225
	$2,005

which sum was placed at the disposal of the Netherlands Spitfire Fund.

Special thanks are due to the Paper Company van Reekum (Shanghai) Ltd., which placed the necessary paper at the disposal of the publishers free of charge, to the Java China Trading Company, Ltd., which bore all of the other costs of this special number, to Dr. and Mrs. Thorbecke for editing it, to the organizers of the XCDN Follies who permitted the sale on this special evening and to the graceful young ladies who so ably acquitted themselves of this task, and last but not least, to the public for its keen response.

R. A. KREULEN
Hon. Treasurer
NETHERLANDS ASSOCIATION—SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Sept. 8.



BY SAPAJOU

Our Own War

Story of Bombing Of Nursery Told

The stories of the savage raids on London on May 10 and 11—the raids that saw Westminster Abbey hit, the Commons Chamber in the Houses of Parliament unroofed, the British Museum struck—did not get around to the details of a little nursery centre which disappeared under a bomb that fell on a slum in Hoxton. Strictly speaking, the nursery centre was probably not news; not the stuff of headlines, certainly. But to one observer its destruction was more touching even than the injury to those historic monuments, and its reappearance as significant as mightier events, states the "New York Times."

The observer was an official of the Save the Children Fund. England, and the incident in Hoxton—the tragedy and the brave sequel—is recounted in a recent letter from him to the New York branch of the fund, at 1 Madison Avenue.

He had visited the nursery only the day before the spectacular "blitz," reflecting as he walked through Hoxton's already shattered streets on what the plight of the slum children would be without such centres—"running nostrils, mouths paging open in the effort to breathe freely, faces tear-stained and grimed, heads alive with parasites." To arrive in the nursery was by contrast a "pleasant experience."

Quiet of Mid-Afternoon

The quiet of mid-afternoon was there, and in rows of small rest-beds lay boys and girls from one to four asleep under gay-colored knitted counterpanes, looking happy and well—and clean. By night they would be underground in the subway shelters, but for this little while at least they were knowing some of that loving care which is every child's right. They had been left there by mothers remaining in their poor homes, or more likely at the factory bench or in the machine room where they are playing their part in Britain's war effort.

The care of these future citizens of Britain, the official noted, was kindly but also firm, under the supervision of a Miss Mundy, who had given up a post in State school for this wartime social work. A mother would arrive and ask for her child, but the routine went by the clock.

I'm sorry, Miss Mundy would say. They're all resting now. You must come back in half an hour. Half an hour later the superintendent was lifting them out of their beds, pausing to give them an affectionate hug before tidying them up for the serious business of play and tea.

That was on May 9.

Two mornings later, Miss Mundy called at the official's office, looking "tired and anxious—all the vitality which meant so much to her little charges seemed to have evaporated."

Building Bombed

I've come to tell you that we are no more, she said.

At 3 a.m. an oil bomb in a basket of incendiaries—the Germans estimated that they had dropped 100,000 incendiary and explosive bombs in that attack on London—scored a direct hit on the building in which the nursery was located. The flames raged till 7 o'clock. The loss was complete.

The children were not there, fortunately, because this was not a residential nursery. As usual, after the sirens sounded, they were in the subway with their parents, and Miss Mundy thought they were all safe except for one named Patricia. The bodies of Patricia's father and mother had been found in the wreckage of their home, but Patricia had not been. For two other youngsters, this was the second bombing out within a few months.

A New Nursery

The superintendent had said, We are no more, but when she left the office of the Save the Children Fund she took with her a supply of children's clothing and the fund's promise to help equip a new nursery. The new nursery was set up recently in an unoccupied day nursery building loaned by the local authority in Hoxton.

And so, the letter adds, the work for the children goes on despite the terror by night.

One of the purposes of the raids of May 10 and 11, Nazi authorities said at the time, was to paralyze England's will to resist.

Common Cause with Russia

THE brutal attack on Russia, made without warning and without excuse, adds another to the growing list of peoples who have been plunged into misery and suffering by Hitler. The rulers of Russia, like those of so many other European states, believed that appeasement would bring them peace. Soviet Russia, like other states, accepted promises of friendship and non-aggression from Hitler. These promises in gangster diplomacy have come to take the place of the honest old-fashioned ultimatum as a prelude to imminent attack, says the Hon. C. R. Attlee, M. P. in "The Listener."

It is nearly two years since Hitler and Stalin suddenly abandoned their violent campaigns of mutual abuse, and entered upon a course of collaboration. Freed from any danger on his eastern frontier, Hitler attacked Poland and proceeded to overthrow successively the states which bordered on the German Reich. The great forces which, standing together, might have averted war, or at least called a halt to this career of conquest, were defeated in detail. Now the unfortunate Russian people share with the other nations of Europe the penalty of this fatal disunity.

If there is still anybody in this country who believes that it is possible to get a negotiated peace with the Nazis, he must be an absolute credulous fool. No government, whether of a small state or of a mighty empire, has any right to entrust the lives and destinies of its people to the word of Hitler. There may be people here and there who have been deceived by Nazi professions into believing that Hitler is the enemy of plutocrats and capitalists. The attack on Russia must have undeceived them: just as those who, two years ago, thought that the Nazis were a bulwark against Red revolution, were rudely awakened by the Russo-German pact.

Hitler Has No Plan But Conquest

The truth is that, although Hitler has an antipathy to Jews and Poles, to Socialists and Communists, to Catholics and Protestants, and, indeed, to all who will not bow the knee to him, these hatreds are not the mainspring of his actions. He is a megalomaniac who has inflamed with his dreams of world-conquest a large section of the German people who, for three generations, have been infected with such ideas. He has no coherent plan for a 'New Europe' or a new world, except the enslavement of millions to the will of the few. Like other barbarians who have plagued the world, he has no plan but conquest. He must go on, because he does not know what to do if he stops. He is like a madman who has got into the driving seat of a powerful car and knows how to accelerate but not how to stop.

I remember very well in the last war the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, and the overthrow of the corrupt and despotic Tsarist regime. I remember how I rejoiced in the new hopes which seemed to be dawning for the Russian people. I recall the close interest with which we followed the development of this great experiment. We of the Labour Party have always striven for friendship and understanding with the Russian people. In the early days of the Republic we took our stand effectively against those who wished to overthrow by outside pressure or internal conspiracy the new government. When the Labour Party was in office it did its utmost to bring the U.S.S.R. into the full comity of the European nations. We recognized the immense difficulty which faced the rulers of Russia in their attempt to bridge the gulf from the backward medievalism of Old Russia to a modern industrialised state.

It is idle to deny that we have been gravely concerned at the course of events in that country which widened the gap between Russian and British workers. The British Labour Movement has never been able to accept the narrow dogmatic theories of the Russian Communists or to approve of their methods, which are contrary to conceptions of liberty held by the British Labour Party. We have always opposed the Communist Party in this country, and have found it impossible to reach any basis of agreement with them. But we have always held that it was for the Russian people to choose the system of Government which suits it.

Today we and the Russian people are fighting a common enemy. Nazism, if victorious, would destroy not only the achievements of the past but the future hopes of the workers of the world. The British and Russian Governments have, therefore, a common interest in defeating Hitler, and must give each other the utmost assistance in their power. In fighting the battle of freedom and democracy we in Britain have never sought to impose our particular social and political systems upon others, but have endeavoured to unite for those things which are common to all who are menaced by Hitlerism.

If Nazis Start a Peace Offensive

Recently, at a gathering of Allied representatives in London, speeches were made by men who, differing in race, language, religious convictions and political principles, were yet united in their resistance to Nazi domination and in their support of the principles of liberty. A resolution was carried which expressed an unfaltering determination to bring this war to a successful conclusion and to work together to create a world of freedom and peace in which all might enjoy economic and social security.

We all hope that the Russian people, in defence of their homeland, may resist successfully the Nazi aggressor, just as we are certain that when Hitler makes his great assault upon these islands he will be defeated. Should Hitler succeed in defeating and destroying the Russian forces, and in setting up a quisling government under his control, it may well be that he would seek to launch a peace offensive. He would represent himself as the saviour of Europe from Bolshevism, and would offer what at first sight appeared to be reasonable terms of settlement. An intense propaganda campaign would be carried on, designed to influence the war weary and those elements which have always been easily influenced by fears of revolution.

Dictator of the World

No one should be deceived. Any such proposals would be designed only as a move in Hitler's evil scheme of world domination. It would be an attempt to divide the forces opposed to him in order that he might the more easily destroy them. Hitler seeks to be dictator of the world. He could not afford to leave in existence any free peoples who would remind his slaves of what they had lost. He knows that he must destroy us to win: he knows, too, that he is facing the great Democracy across the Atlantic.

Therefore, the fact that, for the time being, Hitler's major effort is directed against Russia, should not cause us in the slightest degree to relax our efforts. On the contrary, these critical days demand the utmost exertion from us all. Whether his attack on Soviet Russia succeeds or fails, our position remains perfectly claer, as was stated by the Prime Ministry in his broadcast. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime: we will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his gang. Hitler's crimes have roused against him the moral conscience of the whole world, which can have no peace until this foul thing—Nazism—has been destroyed utterly and for ever.

French Civilian Is Shot in Nantes

Vichy, Sept. 9.

A morning newspaper published in the occupied zone, "Le Phare de la Loire" yesterday published a notice announcing that an inhabitant of the city of Nantes was shot by Germans on August 31 on charges that he aided French war prisoners to escape into Free France and join de Gaullists.

"For having aided, with an accomplice, the flight of French war prisoners in the free zone and thereby favoured enemy forces in view of the fact the prisoners had the possibility of joining partisans of de Gaulle or the British Army, Martin Poirier, inhabitant of Nantes, was condemned to death by a court martial and was shot on August 31," said the notice.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1871

The match at Fives, postponed from last Monday, came off on Saturday, with the following result:—

Morriss .....versus .....Walkinshaw
Jones .....versus..... Sharp
White .....versus..... Reynell

Won by the latter in 2 out of 3 games and 6 points to spare. The first two games were most closely contested, and some excellent play was exhibited, which was evidently appreciated by the large number of lovers of Sport, including some exmembers of the club, who put in appearance and shewed their approval by loud and repeated applause.

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"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

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Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lesson at 8.15
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Musical Interlude
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Short Story at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including
5.20 News
5.35 Prof. Wei Chung-loh's Concert
6.00 News
6.15 Commentary
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme Tel. 16967
9.00 News in English
9.20 "As I See It." Talk by John Harford
9.30 Songs by John Charles Thomas, Lotte Lehmann and Richard Crooks
10.00 "Do you Like it Here?"—Short story by John O'Hara
10.15 Memories of Cole Porter
10.30 Hawaiian Music
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 and GSD in the 25 metre bands are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Happy Days. A radio show with Sarah Churchill and Vic Oliver.
9.15 London Studio Players with David Lloyd in Music and Song.
9.45 Robin Richmond at the Theatre Organ.
10.00 NEWS and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Eric Winston and his Accordion.
11.00 Britain Today. Gerald Barry and Winifred Holmes will discuss the effect of war on the housewife.
11.30 Midland Mosaic.
Midnight. The Free French in Africa and elsewhere.
7.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French Programme on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese GSP 19 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese GSP 16 metre band.

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Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests)
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:
Two versions of "Faust" (by Gounod and by Berlioz)

395m. **XMHD** 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
CONCISE
CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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1 **Double barrel 12-gauge hammer gun by "Westley Richards."**
1 **"Zerozone" Refrigerator 110/220 volts.**
1 **"Atwater-Kent" 7-tube radio 220 volts in good order**
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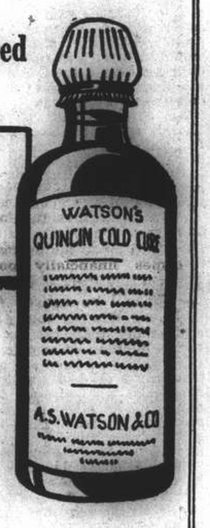
ON VIEW THURSDAY

HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

September Colds Quickly Cured

by

QUINCIN



$5.50

Take a dose at the first sneeze. It will prevent the attack or, if the cold is established, it will quickly relieve it.

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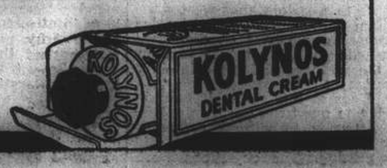
ECONOMIES—BUY the LARGE TUBE



NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE CATHEDRAL COMPOUND

In today's correspondence columns a reader draws attention to a new proposal for the sale of Cathedral property, consisting of an area west of the compound, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase the building which formerly housed the Cathedral School for Boys. The matter is also referred to in the Dean's letter appearing in this month's issue of Holy Trinity Cathedral Parish Magazine in which he says :-

An extraordinary meeting of Subscribers of the Holy Trinity Cathedral is being called for Wednesday, September 23rd, at 5.15 p.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider two resolutions which will be proposed by the Trustees. The first has to do with the Cathedral School (Henry Lester Endowment). As the culmination of a long series of negotiations with The Lester Trust and an approach to the Court, the Trustees are recommending that approval be given to the purchase, subject to final confirmation by the Court, for Chinese currency $900,000.00 of all right and title of the Cathedral School and the Lester Trust in the buildings and premises in the Cathedral compound. In addition and in order to assist in financing the purchase, they will ask authority to sell the property known as the Honan Road lease together with a small additional ground area of 0.3 mow of land to round out the property, for the best terms possible and to be allowed to apply this money to the purposes above mentioned. I need hardly say this is a most important meeting and every subscriber should do his or her utmost to attend.

It will be remembered that some years ago there was a proposal afoot to sell the Cathedral property and move the building to a more westerly site. That met with opposition and ultimately fell through. Again another proposal to sell a part of the compound was defeated. Then a portion of the cathedral lawn had to be surrendered for the purpose of widening Kiangse Road, and it is fortunate that the lopping off of a strip in front of the Cathedral's entrance did not spoil the appearance of the building as it was originally feared it would. This journal has consistently opposed any attempts to tinker with the Cathedral property and will continue to do so. The leasing of that portion of the compound at the Honan Road end was in itself a serious mistake, completely spoiling the setting of the Cathedral. Doubtless at the time there were what appeared then to be good reasons for the transaction, but there can be not the slightest doubt that the erection of a row of dingy buildings to the west of the Cathedral did nothing whatever to enhance its appearance. It is understood that the lease has only a few more years to run. It is, perhaps, idle to suggest that when that occurs the buildings should be torn down and the compound restored to something like its original condition. Financial considerations would probably make that immediately impossible, but, when the Cathedral authorities regain possession, it is surely not too much to ask that the property should be so administered that, if ever it becomes financially possible, the Cathedral should be re-established in its original setting.

It will be noticed that in addition to the Honan Road property it is proposed to sell a further small portion of the compound for the purpose of rounding it out. One-third of a mow may not be a great deal, but it represents a further whittling down of the compound and for that reason alone should be opposed. But the grave danger is that if such a sale went through the Cathedral authorities would lose control of the type of building which might in the future be erected on that site, and the possibility of the present aspect of the Cathedral's surroundings deteriorating cannot consequently be overlooked. What it is proposed to do with the former school has not up to the present been made public, but if it is to be turned into an office building, as some quarters suggest, it is difficult to understand why the Cathedral should undertake it rather than the present owners. In other words it is possible to agree with the writer of the letter referred to that there is no good reason why any part of the Cathedral property should be sold to get the School out of a difficult position.

SPITSBERGEN

The occupation of Spitsbergen, officially known as Svalbard, by British, Canadian and Norwegian forces may come as something in the nature of a surprise, but was necessary in order to deprive Germany of a coal supply, not very large,—740,000 tons were exported in 1937,—but nevertheless conveniently situated for German forces occupying Norway. Spitsbergen was probably discovered by the Norwegians in 1194, and rediscovered by the Netherlands explorer Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited the archipelago in 1607. In the 17th century a lucrative whale-hunting industry was started, and for some time there were Netherlands, British and Norwegian claims to sovereignty and quarrels about the hunting places. When in the eighteenth century the whale-hunting came to an end the question of the sovereignty of Spitsbergen lost its actuality and it was not until the beginning of this century that the question was again raised owing to the discovery, and exploitation of rich coalfields.

The development of the coalfields proceeded rapidly, and was greatly stimulated during the last war by the scarcity and high price of coal in Scandinavia. The mine in Longyear Valley, Advent Bay, which had been under American ownership since 1905 was sold to Norwegian interests in 1916. Several other mines have been started since, notably in King's Bay, and Hjorth Haven in Advent Bay and on Bear Island. Swedish mines were opened in Lowe Sound, Braganza Bay, in 1917. The Netherlanders had mines in Green Harbour, while British enterprise, hampered by war conditions, revived in 1919 in the coal-bearing areas in Klaas Billen Bay, Temple Bay and Coles Bay. By 1920 practically all coal-bearing areas had been annexed by one or other of the companies and, five years later, seven mines were exporting coal, nearly all of which went to Norwegian ports including some for Narvik for the Swedish railways. A few thousand tons went to Archangel. The first production was of good steam coal, but since then a bituminous coal of the Carboniferous age has been got. While mining continues throughout the year the export season lasts only from May to September. There are minerals to be obtained besides coal, including large deposits of iron ore thirty-six per cent. iron, and gypsum with smaller deposits of zinc and asbestos. Signs of oil have also been reported.

The question of political control of Spitsbergen has been discussed since 1870 mainly between Norway, Sweden, and Russia but no solution was found. The islands therefore remained in the peculiar position of being *terra nullius*. In 1907 Norway initiated negotiations for an international conference to decide the question of sovereignty, and in July-August, 1910 one was actually held at Oslo, followed by another in 1912, neither of which bore any fruit. In July 1914 a conference, at which Britain, France, Belgium, the United States, Holland and Germany were represented, endeavoured to devise a form of administration consistent with the country remaining *terra nullius*, but this was brought to an end by the outbreak of war. In the year following the Armistice the Supreme Council conferred upon Norway the sovereignty over Spitsbergen, the signatories to the treaty being Great Britain and the British Dominions, France, Italy, the United States, Japan, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, though ratifications were delayed to such an extent that it did not become effective until 1925.

The rights and territories of nationals other than Norwegian were duly protected under the treaty, and Norway was not allowed to show preferential treatment to Norwegian mining companies, nor to levy taxation except for expenditure on the administration, while it was also provided that disputed claims should be decided by a neutral commission presided over by a Dane. It was also provided that the islands were not to be used for any warlike purpose. The reports to hand clearly indicate that Germany contemplated using the resources of Spitsbergen for the purpose of furthering the war against the democracies, and, as she does not appear ever to have been a party to the treaty of 1919, there was nothing to deter her, not that it would have mattered to Hitler if she had been. The action which has now been taken has the consent of the Norwegian sovereign and should serve to deprive Germany of any benefits to be obtained through occupation of the islands.

Battle of The Moonlight

This time last year saw the first Battle of the Moonlight fought over Britain and the North Sea; this year it is being fought over Germany and German-occupied territory, and the Germans are getting more than a taste of their own medicine. The Battle of the Moonlight is so called because it is fought in the most ideal conditions for night fighting between the Royal Air Force and the Luftwaffe, the weather and the visibility both being most suited for the operations which are called for. Last year, it will be remembered, Britain was on the defensive—but what a defensive! The German losses were so costly that the Luftwaffe had to allow the ferocity of its attacks to fall off, and raids over London became scarcer while raids over provincial centres, which the Nazis had hoped would be less well defended, were increased. The Nazis were disappointed. They found the defences of the provincial centres too much for them, while the improved technique of the British night fighters took a heavy toll on bombers returning empty. It is very different this year. Now the British are on the offensive, and Nazi cities are suffering somewhat similar punishment to that they attempted to mete out to the British, with this distinction, that the British still go for military and industrial objectives, while the Nazis with their destructive and wasteful land mines—floated down by parachute with no pretence at aim—wished to destroy anything, no matter what. The latest raid on Berlin must have taught the Nazis a thing or two, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to stand up to similar raids with anything like the fortitude displayed last year by Londoners. Most neutral observers do not think they will. Travellers to Ankara report increasing uneasiness among the German people, though they admit their *moral* is not near breaking. That will happen as time goes on. The reaction of the German press to this raid is interesting. They denounce it as a "lousy trick" and a "crime." It would be interesting to know why they describe a British raid in these terms and describe a German raid on a British town as something heroic. In their view the obliteration of Warsaw and a part of Rotterdam was an act of war; when their enemies retaliate it is "rotten" and "disgusting." The Germans have, of course, done as much raiding of Britain as they could during this year's Battle of the Moonlight, but they have confined themselves to some of the east coast towns of England and Scotland, and have raided only in a small way. There could be no better illustration of the way the pendulum has swung in the last twelve months. Partly owing to Nazi folly in engaging in a two-front war and partly owing to the strenuous efforts towards armament made by the workers of Britain, the Empire, and the United States, the Germans have lost their former superiority. They are now taking blows instead of giving them, and they do not like it. Since 1933 they have been kept on short commons in order that their arms might be more powerful than any other nation's in the world, and now they are beginning to realize that their sacrifices have been in vain. Nazis may tremble at the shouts of their Führer, but the rest of the world has shown that they are not, and do not intend to be, intimidated. And this year's Battle of the Moonlight is rubbing this uncomfortable fact in.

STRAY NOTES

Sept. 8.—Sunday is clock-winding day in our house, so it is quite natural that when I worked late last night, and gave myself a nightcap in the old armchair, I heard a conversation exactly like this: *Grandfather's Clock.* "Tork-tork-tork! These young people! Look at 'em running fast and loose: what do they think they are getting at? Having a good time maybe?" *Swiss Clock, from the Small Room.* "Ding-dong-ding-dong, you-are-all-wrong, good-night-so-long, BONG-BONG" (Whirrs slightly and goes to sleep). *Great-Grandfather's clock.* (An ancient clock made of odd bits of brass, with one weight worked on a rope, and only one hand). *'Ah-ha-ha:* you young-uns think yu'm vunny doan't-ee? Oi bin wurkin vifty year bevor that young veller (pointing at Grandfather) started 'is business! Wot Oi warnts ter knaw is, wot's that busy little Bee doin' over theer? She's fast, that's wot she is!" (He is pointing at the little French clock). *Little French Clock.* "Oh-la-la: oh-la-la! I? Moi qui vous parle? Fast? Ow can a gerl be fast among zese ancients?" (She seems to swish her skirts as she points her pretty little hand at Two). An *American Waltham.* "Atter-girl! I'm watchin' out fer you! Quite right, it's two. (Pointing hand at Great-grandfather)—As fer you old one-arm, wadderver think yer doin' in the clock business with only one pointer? How did yer get thataway?" *Great-Grandfather.* "*Ah-ha, ah-ha:* In moi young days we diddent 'ave ter worry: us 'ad one 'and, ter give the hours one end and the kwarters t'other end: and that wuz near enough fer we: us diddent 'ave no drains ter catch." (He probably meant trains, but the floods have worried him). *Grandfather.* "Right you be, Father! But by the time I took over your business that French Napoleon was whizzing round like one o'clock, and our stage-coaches got so particular we had to add a minute-hand: since then times have been as hard as this—BING-BING." *Voice from wooden clock upstairs.* "CUCK-OO (that's you) CUCK-OO (it's two): CLICK"—(as it shuts gate with a bang). So I woke up and went to bed, wondering if *anybody* had ever heard clocks talking like that.—E.S.W.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.—*Dean Swift.*

* * *

If our superiors descend from their elevation, we love them for lessening the distance at which we are placed below them: and inferiors, from whom we can receive no lasting advantage, will always keep our affections while their sprightliness and mirth contribute to our pleasure.—*Samuel Johnson.*

* * *

There is to my sense no work of literary, or of any other art, that any human being is under the smallest obligation to "like." There is no woman—no matter of what loveliness—in the presence of whom it is anything but a man's unchallengeably *own* affair that he is "in love" or out of it.—*Henry James.*

* * *

A company wholly composed of men of learning, though greatly to be valued and respected, is not meant by the words "good company"; they cannot have the easy manners and *tournure* of the world, as they do not live in it. If you can bear your part well in such a company, it is extremely right to be in it sometimes, and you will be but more esteemed in other companies for having a place in that. But then do not let it engross you; for if you do, you will be only considered as one of the *literati* by profession, which is not the way either to shine or rise in the world.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

CITY SCHOOL IN WAR

It is just over a year since the majority of Manchester schools reopened for full-time education, and this seems a good time to review the effect of a year's work under wartime conditions in a city on the average child. Here are some observations of conditions in a senior elementary school in an industrial district of Manchester, writes a teacher in the "Manchester Guardinan."

The number of children attending the school has shrunk to half the pre-war size. Less than fifteen per cent. of the children are "officially" evacuated and about the same number are known to be privately evacuated. There is some shrinkage due to decline in birth-rate, which was evident before the war, and one can only attribute the rest of the decline to removals for personal reasons. In the "blitz" a large number of houses were damaged, but almost all the families whose homes were bombed have returned to the district and a few of the children still attend the school although living in different areas.

The effects of air raids on the children have not been as bad as one expected and feared. Children aged eleven to fourteen years realize the significance of air raids more than smaller ones, but no child in the school has shown any symptoms of hysteria or undue strain or nervousness. The worst effects of long air raids have been due to conditions in the shelters. Inquiry last autumn, during the period of long "alerts," showed that girls of twelve and thirteen years of age had to stand up for five or six hours or more in public shelters. Where the family had a private shelter it was usually too small to permit the older children to lie down and go to sleep. The children who did go to bed during a raid usually did so under the stairs or in a room downstairs.

More recently, when a full moon made it possible that there would be raids in the early hours, another inquiry was made. This time it was to find out how many children went to bed earlier to make up for loss of sleep in the raids. About 80 per cent. of the school did not go to bed any earlier, and many stayed up until the siren went, perhaps snatching a little sleep on the couch in the living-room, where older members were talking or had the wireless on. The effect of this lack of sleep on the children in their school work has been most marked. Poor attendance, because of oversleeping and "not feeling very well," lack of concentration, and all the other evils of shortage of rest have added greatly to the teachers' difficulties.

Absence of Epidemics

The most remarkable feature of the bodily health of the children has been the absence of epidemics. My own conjecture is that during the winter months the children did not go to the cinema as frequently as in normal times through fear of being caught in a raid, and also there were not many raids during the first three months of the year, so they were not herded in shelters.

Although there has not been a noticeable increase of fear among the children there is a definite sign of uneasiness which underlies the attitude of the children to school life. This takes the form of irresponsibility, shown by such things as carelessness in work, untidiness in dress, unpunctuality, forgetfulness, and a kind of absent-mindedness which is unusual in children of this age. Some of it may be due to general relaxation of discipline at home—and to a certain extent in school,—but fundamentally it indicates a sense of insecurity in the lives of the children.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to avoid this feeling in the school life of the child. When raids became frequent times of starting school were adjusted to give the children a little longer in bed. It therefore happened that on some mornings school began at 9 a.m. or 9.15 a.m. and on others at 10 a.m. This was found to be unsatisfactory, so a definite time of starting, irrespective of raids, was fixed. Twice during the year the school has been recalled from holiday, and even during term there have been many changes of teachers and time-tables owing to evacuation. There has been need for each change which has been made, but the general effect has been to give a feeling of impermanence to the routine of the school. Children are very sensitive to constant change, and anything out of the ordinary in what they have been accustomed to regard as fixed and unchangeable upsets them more than adults realize.

One is bound to admit that home conditions appear to have deteriorated very much in the past twelve months. In a great many homes both parents are working or the father is in the Services and the mother is working. Children of senior school age are left very much to their own devices, and the result is often mischievous.

In the school under consideration the increase in truancy has been alarming. Fundamentally this is the parents' responsibility, and one is bound to admit that in many cases the parent will lie to shield the child. But the shortage of school attendance officers and the other duties which have been put upon those who are left have made the position much worse. Truancy is the first step towards juvenile crime, but it appears that the seriousness of the position has been realized by the magistrates and sterner measures are now being taken in the matter of school attendance.

IN PARENTHESIS

Catching On

C. O. (addressing recruit): We want you to look upon all your comrades in the regiment as your brothers, and to regard me as your father—father of the regiment. Do you understand?

Recruit: Yes, dad.—Grit.

* * *

On the List

WE'VE heard of a cynical little girl of eight who received a dime bank in the mail one morning last week, quite unexpectedly. Her father saw her fiddling with the bank at breakfast, and asked who sent it. Uncle Don, she said. I'm on his sucker list.—The New Yorker.

* * *

Proof ?

THE bus conductor handed back the shilling to the woman passenger.

This coin is no good, he told her. It's spurious.

Ridiculous! she said, examining the coin. Why, it's dated 1921. It would have been noticed before this if it had been bad.—Tit-Bits.

* * *

Success

FRIEND: I understand you finally got your poem printed.

Aspiring Poet: Yes, but I had to use a little strategy. I sent the first stanza to the editor of the correspondence column with the inquiry, Can anyone give me the rest of this poem? A few days later I sent the rest under another name.

* * *

Telling the Truth

A NEWSPAPER was running a serial called "The Truth." One week, so much being devoted to other matters, the editor, unable to continue the story, did not print the week's installment. When a reader inquired as to why "The Truth" didn't appear in the newspaper, the editor answered, 'The Truth' was crowded out of the issue on account of more important matter.

* * *

Second Place

THE touring company had never been of the best, and when they reached the stage of playing to the family of the man who owned the little country theatre, and found that they left at the end of the first act, it was decided to break up.

Two of the actors set out to work their way back to London.

They were lucky enough to get a passage on a barge, and when passing through a lock they overheard this conversation:

What you got on board this trip, Jim?

Load of fertilizer and a couple of actors, Bert.

The two actors looked at each other in silence, and sighed deeply.

Cyril, said one, shall we never top the bill? —Tit-Bits.

* * *

The Economical Way

THE members of the faithful little flock in a town in Scotland had managed to build a church. Everything was considered complete—until it was discovered that the church had no bell. A campaign was started for funds for a bell, but the parish had been well drained, so the pastor sought funds from outsiders. He finally approached one farmer.

The farmer listened, thought a moment, and asked: Ye say ye have a new choorch?

Yes, said the pastor.

An' noo ye want a bell for ut?

That's right.

Did ye na' say the choorch is heated by steam?

Yes.

Weel, then, my gude mon, why don't you put a whustle on ut?

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Harry Li Enters Semi-Finals Of Senior Singles Division

ONE of the two remaining quarter-finals in the men's singles senior tennis championship was played off on Monday when Harry K. F. Li, one of the leading Chinese players in the city, entered the semi-final round at the expense of E. T. Indricksen, of the French Club, in four hard-fought sets, 3-6, 7-5, 10-8, 6-0. Meanwhile, in an earlier second round engagement, "Poker" Tong, who has been out of the local tennis limelight for the past two seasons, occasioned some surprise when he took the measure of T. C. Chang in five gruelling sets, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Tong will now meet S. T. Wong in the quarter-finals and should have little difficulty in entering the upper bracket of the semi-finals, where he will be faced with formidable opposition in the person of V. T. Wang—favourite for the singles title.

Li and Kho in Semi-finals

In the lower bracket Harry Li and Kho Sin-oei are now in the semi-finals, thus making it an all-Chinese affair for the first time in many years. The Li-Kho battle promises to produce some of the closest tennis of the season and the issue remains a toss-up, with the latter slightly favoured but Li is conceded more than an even chance on a good day.

Although the outcome was decided in four sets—indicating a fairly leisurely contest—Harry Li was given some stiff opposition in the opening stages of his match with Indricksen. The latter took the first set by 6-3, and came perilously close to winning the second when he led by 5-2, but a brilliant rally by Li enabled the Chinese star to avert a two-set deficit and take five games in a row to even the score.

Ding-doing Battle

The third set was another ding-dong affair, with Li finally emerging victorious after 18 hard-fought games. Indricksen had by now, however, shot his bolt, and he offered little opposition to his opponent in the last set which Li won at love.

Age proved the undoing of T. C. Chang in his battle recently with "Poker" Tons and the younger player, after trailing by two sets to one, managed to apply sufficient pressure to pull off a five-set victory. Chang is a steady player who is difficult to beat at all times and will best be remembered for his magnificent effort against Carson three years ago, when he came closer than any other local player in recent years to taking the measure of the Shanghai champion.

Tong partnered Li in the doubles with great success for two seasons until last year, when he dropped out of active competition. He has some powerful strokes but lacks the steadiness necessary to first-class tennis.

Progress in Junior Singles

Three of the four quarter-finals in the men's junior singles have also been played, with all the favourites emerging successfully. Edward Tsai, almost a certainty to win the title on his form to date, had little difficulty in trouncing Bruanthal in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1, while B. Fong, another strong contender for the championship, custed Wang in similar fashion, 7-5, 7-5, 6-1.

Meanwhile, E. Arnvig entered the semi-finals by defeating Shao in three devastating sets 6-1, 6-1, 6-0. The remaining quarter-final is between Augustad and Chu, with the winner to meet Edward Tsai in the upper bracket of the semi-final. Whoever his opponent, Tsai should not have much trouble in reaching the final round, while in the lower bracket a closer struggle is expected between E. Arnvig and B. Fong, with the latter slightly favoured.

Doubles Championship

The Doubles Championship also made some progress in the last few days with L. Marcal and S. A. Collaco entering the third round at the expense of H. C. Yung and P. K. Sung in four sets, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

The Clube Lusitano second couple of A. M. Rozario and V. A. S. C. Souza, meanwhile, made their way into the quarter-finals over the formidable French Club senior pair of D. Green and E. T. Indricksen in a surprisingly easy victory, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2, while one of the more fancied Chinese combinations, Edward Tsai and Tony Liang took the measure of S. Zee and C. How.

Detailed results follow:

MEN'S SENIOR SINGLES

Harry K. F. Li beat E. T. Indricksen, 3-6, 7-5, 10-8, 6-0.

"Poker" Tong beat T. C. Chang, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-5.

MEN'S JUNIOR SINGLES

E. Tsai beat F. Braunthal, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

B. Fong beat F. K. L. Wang, 7-5, 7-5, 6-1.

E. Arnvig beat Shao, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES

L. Marcal and S. A. Collaco beat H. C. Yung and P. K. Sung, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

A. M. Rozario and V. A. S. C. Souza beat E. T. Indricksen and D. Green, 2-6 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

E. Tsai and T. Liang beat S. Zee and C. How, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

Final Tussle of International Set For Saturday

Eclipsing all ladies' softball games in interest and importance will be the final tussle for the International Series which will be held on Saturday, commencing at 5.45 p.m. at the Race Course diamond of the S.A.B.C. This is, of course, weather permiting. The recent intermittent rains has been the misery of the softball playing Amazons. The game will feature the powerful Portuguese aggregation, the defending champions, and the surprise packaged of the competition—Russia.

Though Portugal is strongly favoured to retain the title, there is little doubt that the Russian squad will be out to give them strenous opposition. Both units gained their entry to the final bracket through decisive victories over their opponents and in view of this a sparkling encounter may well be expected.

League Fixtures

Meanwhile, in the "A" division of the league fixtures another lively tussle is likely to be seen when the leading aggregations, the A.S.P. "A" and the Erin Villa "A" come to grips for the second time on Tuesday, September 16, at the grounds of the latter.

On the same day, the Texaco ladies will be swinging bats with the Foreign "Y" Reds. There is no question that provided both sides field their normal strength a neck-and-neck struggle should be witnessed.

Though the line-ups for the teams in the International are not yet known, it is likely to be more or less the same as in their earlier engagements.

PORTUGAL

Verha Remedios (ASP "A") p.
Tiggy Pereira (ASP "A") c.
Frances Caldas (ASP "A") 1b.
Marie Silva (ASP "A") 2b.
Marie Canavarro (ASP "A") 3b.
Margaret Oliveira (ASP "A") ss.
Kiddo Oliveira (ASP "A") r
Bella Barros (Y. Reds) lf.
Noemi Machado (ASP "A") cf.
Thelma Collaco (ASP "A") rf.
Reserves: Priscilla Remedios, Margie Favacho, Elvie Correa, Nadia Connavarro, Yvonne Canavarro.

RUSSIA

Lucy Knoch (Texaco) p.
Tamara Markitant (Race Club) 3b
Mary Malinovsky (Texaco) 1b
Veronica Brauns (Y. Reds) 2b
Valentine Chernoff (Y. Reds) c
Galina Kasakoff (Mollers) r
Fira Gershevich (Texaco) lf.
Nina Rhodes (Texaco) cf.
Galina Teleshoff (Texaco) rf.
Irene Ohrnberger (C.C.C.) ss.
Reserves: Helen Malinivsky, Tamara Kvashadze, Helene Scurine.

The following is the schedule for the next ten days:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11

p.m.
5.30 A.S.P. "A"—C.C.C. (R.G. 5)
5.30 Texaco—Race Clubbers (R.C.)

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13

5.30 Portugal—Russia (S.A.B.C.)

SUNDAY, SEPT. 14

a.m.
8.30 J.A.C.—Ching Woo (K.P.)
9.30 Mollers—Lantern (K.P.)
10.30 "Y" Reds—A.S.P. "B" (K.P.)

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16

p.m.
5.30 C.C.C.—Race Clubbers (C.C.C.)
5.30 Texaco—"Y" Reds (P.C.)
5.30 A.S.P. "A"—E.V. "A" (E.V.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

5.30 Erin-Villa—Mollers (E.V.)

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18

5.30 C.C.C.—Mollers (C.C.C.)

SUNDAY, SEPT. 21

a.m.
9.00 Ching Woo—Rangers (K.P.)

"B" Division Tennis Standings

Team	Played	Won
J.T.C.	150	123
C.L.	165	113
P.R.C. "A"	165	111
A.S.F. "A"	135	108
S.C.	165	106
J.R.C.	130	98
S.C.C.	150	87
R.T.C.	165	87
A.S.F. "B"	150	50
C.S.F.	150	47
B.T.C.	165	47
P.R.C. "B"	150	16

Out for Richest Golf Prize of the Year

After capturing the 24th P.G.A. title with an outstanding triumph over the defending champion Byron Nelson, Vic Ghezzi is now out for richer prize as he has entered for the tournament at the Tam O'Shanter Country Club, a competition which will be providing a prize of U.S.$7,000 for the first 30 finishers. Vic Ghezzi is seen above sinking the winning 38th hole putt that gave him the crown in this year's P.G.A. tourney.

Bill Lamneck Is Crowned Batting King for 1941

NICKING four Marine hurlers for eleven hits out of fourteen journeys to the plate, Bill Lamneck, the iron man of the Amateurs garnered the "China Press" batting trophy. The eleven-out-of-fourteen average during the last four games, pulled him from third berth with a .414 per cent. to top place with the creditable average of .535 per cent.

Though there are yet two more fixtures of the league to be contested, they will not affect the averages in any way as the versatile shot-stop has advanced to an unassailable lead.

The following are the latest batting averages of the City Baseball League :—

Player	Team	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	RH.	SH.	SB.	RBI.	Pct.
Lamneck	Amat.	43	13	23	3	0	0	0	7	6	.535
Mertes	2nd B.	36	15	16	1	1	3	2	12	11	.444
Mann	2nd B.	50	12	21	2	1	0	0	8	14	.420
Schilling	Hqrs.	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.400
J. Ward	Amat.	49	9	19	2	0	0	3	3	5	.388
Klusendorf	1st B.	40	7	15	1	2	0	1	7	5	.375
Fielden	Amat.	42	9	14	1	1	0	1	1	6	.333
Trupianno	2nd B.	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333
Perri	2nd B.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333
Taylor	2nd B.	55	16	18	3	2	0	1	6	5	.327
Duncan	2nd B.	34	6	11	0	0	0	0	3	6	.324
Pack	2nd B.	47	11	15	2	2	1	0	2	10	.319
DeBecker	Amat.	19	3	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	.316
Swanson	Hqrs.	13	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	.308
Krause	Amat.	49	9	15	1	0	0	1	1	6	.306
W. Ward	Amat.	33	2	10	1	1	1	0	0	7	.303
Honeycutt	Amat.	40	6	12	1	2	0	2	1	7	.300
Biesel	Amat.	30	8	9	0	0	0	0	2	4	.300
Horvath	1st B.	34	5	10	0	1	0	1	3	4	.294
Zagar	2nd B.	45	7	13	0	3	0	0	7	7	.289
Waddell	2nd B.	42	9	12	3	0	2	0	4	9	.286
Ruge	Hqrs.	28	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	.286
Silk	Hqrs.	36	2	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	.278
Terrell	Hqrs.	37	4	10	0	1	0	0	2	5	.270
Stolley	Hqrs.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.250
Kabbert	Amat.	37	10	9	0	0	0	1	0	3	.243
Allen	Amat.	34	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	.235
Penick	1st B.	39	6	9	0	0	0	0	6	4	.231
Rundle	2nd B.	35	5	8	3	0	0	0	3	5	.229
A. J. Robinson	1st B.	44	7	10	3	0	0	1	5	1	.227
Miller	Hqrs.	36	3	8	0	2	2	3	0	9	.222
Kopacz	1st B.	20	1	4	1	0	0	0	3	3	.200
Biela	2nd B.	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.200
Honsowetz	2nd B.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.200
Mudry	1st B.	41	5	8	1	1	0	0	5	3	.195
Shaull	Hqrs.	31	5	6	1	0	0	1	4	0	.194
J. E. Robinson	1st B.	16	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	.186
Heard	1st B.	16	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	.188
Long	1st B.	17	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	.176
Kapplinger	2nd B.	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.143
Fitch	2nd B.	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.143
Laffoon	1st B.	30	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	.133
Albert	2nd B.	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	.125
Brannon	2nd B.	51	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	.118
Hicks	Hqrs.	17	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	.118
Hill	2nd B.	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.111
Schaberg	Amat.	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.111
Middleton	Hqrs.	32	4	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	.094
Jenkins	1st B.	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.091
Provencher	Hqrs.	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	.087
McKinzie	Hqrs.	35	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	.057
Huebuer	Amat.	21	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	.048
McMillian	1st B.	28	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.036
Prickett	Hqrs.	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Kelner	1st B.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Jurcovic	Hqrs.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000
Lyons	1st B.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Dodd	1st B.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Simmers	1st B.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Davis	1st B.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Lawler	Amat.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Kovack	Hqrs.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Rest	1st B.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Hanson	1st B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Fantone	1st B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Flying is Wallace Beery's favourite hobby. Although he has never had an accident, his narrowest escape came when he had to set his plane down in a high Sierra meadow encircled by jagged peaks.

Florence Bates, who scored as the mother-in-law in "Love Crazy," will be seen in "Chocolate Soldier." The picture stars Nelson Eddy and will introduce Rise Stevens, Metropolitan opera star.

London Football Clubs Refute Charges

London, Sept. 9.

Replying to accusations by the Football League, the London Football War League questions the right or power of the Management Committee of the Football League to cancel their share and membership of the League. It is pointed out that the League constitution was suspended at the outbreak of war, and the Londoners claim that when the constitution is restored they will be legally entitled to exercise all rights of membership possessed when the revoking order was made.

Deny Contraventions

Denying contravention of any article, rule, regulation or bye-law of the League, the London clubs deny that they have withdrawn membership and claim that they have every right to refuse makeshift fixtures, a right that was established in the last war and accepted by the Management Committee on advice of the Football Association's Emergency Committee. The London clubs further state that the list of fixtures ordered to play were not those guaranteed at the June meeting of the League, and that some of those games are so far afield that it is impossible to get the teams together to play.

The Londoners object to being ordered to play so far from their own headquarters that they are unable to complete the journey until late in the night. They cite instances during the last season when teams returning narrowly escaped injury in air raids because their late return found players spending the night in the open, being unable to reach home. The unsatisfactory financial aspect is also mentioned.

In conclusion, it is stated that the London clubs have not been given an opportunity to place their case before the League Committee before issue of the order ceasing their membership.—Reuter.

No Major League Games Yesterday

New York, Sept. 8.

No games were scheduled in the Major Leagues today as teams rested up from heavy Sunday double header programmes and travelled to sites of their next games.—United Press.

Headquarters and First in Cellar Tussle Today

In an effort to decide the cellarite in the final standings of the Shanghai City Baseball League, the Headquarters Orphans and the First Battalion will cross bats at the Race Course diamond today commencing at 3.30 p.m. Despite the fact that the game has no bearing on the first two positions in the league, local baseball enthusiasts will be on hand to see whether the First Battalion, who started a late season drive to get out of the cellar, can continue their streak and push the Orphans into last place.

This is the last but one game in the league play as the Amateurs and the Orphans are scheduled to meet on Saturday in the final game of the season.

Swanson on Mound

The Orphans, who started off the season strongly giving the impression that they were the Marine team to watch, fell by the wayside as the season progressed as their ace hurler, Swanson, who came here with a reputation from Chicago, after starting the season in an impressive manner, has somehow failed to keep up the pace and in his last few games, has been unable to last a complete tussle.

Swanson opened the season for the Headquarters aggregation by trimming the First Battalion and should he be able to hurl as well in the contest today as he did in the first game that the Orphans participated in, they have more than an even chance to win the game and keep the First Battalion in the cellar.

Laffoon to Hurl

For the First Battalion, Laffoon will most probably be given the mound duties and as he has been doing in most of his past performances on the mound, there is more than an even chance that he will blow up sometime during the encounter to allow his opponents to score enough runs to sew up the contest. With Swanson on the mound, the odds are all in favour of the Headquarters Orphans.

Middleton, all-round ace of the Orphans will be on the receiving end for the Orphans while Penick, muscular mentor of the First Battalion, will be in the backstop position for the First Battalion. Both catchers, though far from being the best in the league, are about evenly matched and the one that uses more brains in directing the deliveries of their pitcher will have a good opportunity of seeing their team emerge winners.

Both pitchers will be out to see that their team does not remain in the cellar and the winners of this encounter will be the team that has the ability to hit in the pinches, when bingles means runs.

The final game of the season, as far as the league is concerned will be played off next Saturday when the Amateurs and the Headquarters clash in the final game of the league play.

The lineups for today's encounter follow:

HEADQUARTERS	POS.	FIRST BATTALION
Swanson	p	Laffoon
Middleton	c	Penick
Ruge	1b	McMillian
Prickett	2b	Klusendorf
McKinzie	3b	Mudry
Miller	ss	Robinson
Shaull	lf	Kopacz
Terrell	cf	Horvath
Silk	rf	Beard

Eileen Wins "C" Class Yacht Race

Seven "C" Class yachts turned out for the opening race (5th Ordinary Race) of the second half of the season, for which a course round the Lismore Buoy had been set. Shortly before the start the Sailing Committee decided that the abnormal strength of the tides and the variability of the southerly wind might result in late arrivals at the Lismore being swept up the Yangtsze and the course was shortened to take the Forts Buoy to starboard and return to Admiral Jellicoe.

With the danger of the swirling ebb tide and a wind on the quarter threatening to carry them below the starting line, most helmsmen took no chances on beating the gun, but LEDA (Lock) was not far short and led a cluster of five yachts over the line in mid-stream. EILEEN (Berents) and SUN LEE (Piper) took a leeward start on the Gough Island shore and in the stronger tide came clear ahead before the dredger was reached. CATHARINE (Edmonds) and DAPHNE (Hamilton) drew out at Pheasant Point, followed by KARIN (Hultman) and DOROTHY (Riddell). Competition between these pairs for the windward berth after the gybe took them too far over to the junk anchorage where the tide was already turning, although LEDA, keeping to the deep channel on the Shanghai shore in the last of the ebb was unable to hold her position.

In the meantime, EILEEN had eased clear of SUN LEE and after a gybe and reach to the Forts Buoy, came first round the mark on to the long beat home in which her good qualities to windward carried her out into a lead which was never challenged.

DAPHNE and CATHARINE were the next pair to round and the latter, leaving DAPHNE behind, made a strong bid for second place. She had over-hauled SUN LEE at the Stone Jetty but SUN LEE, keeping tack for tack to windward of the challenger, held her position to cross the line 8 seconds ahead.

DOROTHY also showed a fine turn of speed on the windward leg and came from last round the mark to pass KARIN and LEDA and attack DAPHNE. DAPHNE responded remarkably well and in this match also, the windward position enabled her to keep on top of DOROTHY and lead her over the line by 22 seconds.

KARIN and LEDA had a similarly close match, with KARIN winning by 21 seconds.

The results and times are given below:

	Time	Pts.
1. Eileen (Berents)	1.48.41	7½
2. Sun Lee (Piper)	1.51.47	6
3. Catharine (Edmonds)	1.51.55	5
4. Daphne (Hamilton)	1.54.02	4
5. Dorothy (Riddell)	1.54.24	3
6. Karin (Hultman)	1.57.25	2
7. Leda (Lock)	1.57.46	1

Chateau la Rose to Start in Gold Cup

Chateau la Rose who came within an ace of taking premier honours in the New St. Leger on Saturday, being beaten on the post by a head by Sun Castle for first place, will next be running in the Gold Cup. This was revealed in a telegram, received by the owner of Chateau la Rose, Mr. H. E. Morriss, of Shanghai, which also commented on the running of the handsome bay colt.

The cable read:

"Ran a great race came bit too soon otherwise should have won. Now for Gold Cup. Grand Horse. Morriss."

Cricket Teams

Shanghai Recreation Club

The Recreation Club *v.* H. M. Navy, on Thursday and Friday, September 11 and 12 at 5.15 p.m. sharp. The S.R.C.:—

J. H. Andersen (Capt.), Y. T. Barma, R. N. Manley, W. Quincey, L. P. Quincey, T. J. Allan, E. B. Brodd, M. J. Johnston, A. A. Kliene, E. J. Kidby, M. U. Mohideen, Reserves: D. F. Harris, T. Katemopoulos, E. Tivoniuk.

Parsee Cricket Club

Friendly match. S.C.C. XI *v.* Parsee C.C., Sunday, Sept. 14, 11.00 a.m., S.C.C. ground. The P.C.C. team:—M. J. Divecha (Capt.), S. F. Shroff, P. M. Charna, S. M. Charna, H. P. Karanjia, S. P. Karanjia, F. R. Kermani, N. N. Mehta, A. B. Tata, J. B. Tata, B. R. Viccajee. Reserves: J. S. Kuka, K. F. Shroff, E. R. Viccajee. Umpire: A. W. Petti. Scorer: K. H. Shroff.

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COME EARLY! MAIN FEATURE STARTS PROMPTLY ON TIME! BOOK EARLY!

"Ecrasez L'Infame!"

(Broadcast given over Station XMHA, Shanghai by the British representative of the Allied Federation).

IN this period placed at the disposal of the Allied Federation by courtesy of the Free French, I am going to call up the memory of an earlier free Frenchman. He lived in the 18th Century, and his name was Voltaire. He is not, I imagine, in great favour in official French quarters at present; but then, the spirit of freedom is notably absent from Vichy these days. Anybody, French or otherwise, who knows anything of Voltaire, will agree that he had nothing in common with the present rulers of enslaved France. For Voltaire, with all his vanity and whimsies, stood before everything for the dignity of man and the freedom of the human spirit.

For many years Voltaire used a slogan which seems particularly appropriate to the present day. "Ecrasez l'infame!" "Crush the monster." These words Voltaire applied to every possible occasion, and he frequently used them instead of the normal conventional phrases at the end of his letters. The monster Voltaire wished to see crushed was that of a religious hierarchy which he considered exerted a baleful tyranny over the social life of his people.

Worse Monster Today

Tonight I do not intend to revive that old dead quarrel. But I do wish to recall Voltaire's slogan "Ecrasez l'infame," for today there is a worse monster to be crushed, and I feel sure that if he were now alive Voltaire would be in the ranks of all those brave men who are working to crush the monster of Hitlerism.

For something monstrous and infamous it is. We are all well aware of the cruelty and perfidy that has accompanied the rise of the Nazi party to power and to its present position of military dominance over most of Europe. And yet I doubt whether we realize, at all times and places, the complete depths of infamy to which the Nazis have sunk themselves and to which they wish to sink the rest of mankind. Therefore I am going to examine a little what the exact meaning of Nazism is.

True Essence Not Realized

There are various reasons for our failure to realize the true essence of Nazism. You will recall that Hitler has proclaimed it as part of his technique of conquest to obtain an initial advantage over the enemy and then by successive demands gradually force him back into a position of complete subjection. The French people in particular, and anybody who has studied the way the Vichy Government has been pushed into its present abject position, will well understand this technique. Much the same has gone on in the encroachment of the idea of Hitlerism upon human mentality. Swift though this encroachment has been as measured by comparable historic events, nevertheless it has taken some time for Hitler to grow in men's minds from the position of a semi-comic demagogue to his present status of world menace. And the gradualness of this realization has to some extent blunted its edge. Just imagine that some modern Rip Van Winkle had gone to sleep ten years ago and only awakened recently. You can picture his shock at having to take in the full impact of Hitlerism all at once. Perfidy, brutality, falsehood, opportunism, sadism, treachery, oppression, these are the marks of Nazism. They would be a large dose to swallow all at once. But to most of us they have come one by one and I doubt if any of us realize what a complete and thoroughgoing list of evil they make.

Too Great Familiarity

Another reason for our lack of complete realization of the essential meaning of Nazism is our wide familiarity with its outward manifestations. The progress of science has during the last century made us accept, perhaps too easily, extensive and cataclysmic events. And the progress of journalism—if progress it can be called—has also made us blasé with everything that is huge, new, never seen on earth before. The press and radio have, paradoxically enough, taught us not to be surprised at what is surprising, not to be shocked at what is shocking. Thus many of us have not been so thoroughly distressed by the Nazi persecution of the Jews, or by their cruelties towards conquered peoples. We know that the present struggle being waged in Russia is the most sanguinary clash of armed human beings that has ever occurred in human history,—we know it, but we are not greatly impressed. And before the present war broke out we knew that the Nazis had built up the greatest war machine the world had ever seen. And we were not unduly disturbed in mind about it, which no doubt largely explains why so many of us have been disturbed in body later.

Too Many Happenings

Add to this the mere multiplicity of events which make up our more usual picture of Nazism. Marches, elections, speeches, fires, shootings, riots, declarations, broken promises, threats, war. And then bombings, sinkings and battles, and many countries great and small rapidly occupied one after another. No wonder we are too bewildered to take in fully what is passing before us. We see too much of the outward manifestations of Nazism, which though indicative of the degradation within, nevertheless do not reveal its true essence. We see too much of what it does to realize completely what it is.

To realize completely what Nazism is. Clearly in these few minutes it would be impossible to give anything approaching a full analysis of this complex problem. Simplification is obviously necessary. And yet I think it valuable to pause for this short while to consider what it is that lies behind all these extraordinary manifestations I have already mentioned.

Urge to Self-assertion

The fundamental urge behind Nazism, I should say, is nothing out of the ordinary among mankind either now or at any other period in history. It is simply the universal urge towards self-assertion which has pushed men in their different ways to build finer houses, wear finer clothes, amass more money, play better music, or better tennis, write poems or found empires. The urge of self-assertion in the Nazi is no doubt more strongly developed than in most other human beings. It would take some time to analyse the reasons for the unusual strength of this urge. It may be partly a question of racial characteristics, though I should doubt this. Most so-called racial theorizing is nonsense, as the Nazis themselves have well demonstrated. Certainly it is to some extent due to historical reasons. Defeat in the war of 1914-1918 was something difficult to swallow for a people who had been taught that they were invincible. And the political difficulties into which this politically immature people were plunged made them only more ready to yield to a call for blind strength rather than clear thinking. There are many more reasons for the excessive Nazi urge to self-assertion in the world, most of which are well known to students of German history between the years 1918 and 1933. But whatever the underlying reason, I thing it will be generally conceded that the Nazis have an extremely well-developed urge to assert themselves, a very powerful yearning to carve out for themselves a place in the sun.

Monstrous Cynicism

But it is not this alone which makes Nazism so extraordinary—and so monstrous. The really monstrous part about this movement is not its power but its cynicism. There have been conquerors before who wished to set their standards at the ends of the earth, conquerors too who had their full measure of brutality. But surely no Alexander the Great or Tamberlaine or Napoleon ever showed such a complete disregard for every form of decency and straight dealing as has been shown by Hitler. This surely is the essential hall-mark of Hitlerism. It is not that Hitler is more unscrupulous than other villains who have waded through blood to attain power: it is that he is without any scruples whatsoever. It is this complete disregard of the higher values of truth and honour, mercy and kindness, which marks off Hitlerism as a movement more infamous and degraded than any with which mankind has ever had to battle before. The whole process of human life is a struggle, wherein each individual's urge to assert himself is curbed to a greater or less extent by restraints of a moral character imposed from within, and by legal restraints from without. But the true Nazi rejects all hitherto accepted restraints, both moral and legal. He has no time for ancient codes of ethics, ancient religions and philosophies: he knows only his own jungle ethics of power and an inalienable right of power to prevail over everything else. And he similarly rejects all known laws and obligations, and accepts only the rule of expediency; whatever is opportune for him to do to attain his end is just.

Moral Standards Gone

It is from this urge to power coupled with this absolute cynicism that Hitlerism derives its extraordinary character. So it is that lies may be told if they serve their turn. Friends today are enemies tomorrow and they are murdered withouf compunction. The most solemn declarations are made not although they are known to be untrue, but deliberately because they are known to be untrue. Treaties are signed and then broken; broken not with regret or even the slightest qualm of conscience, for they were made with the precise object of being broken. And so the sorry tale of cynicism goes until the final and greatest stroke of cynicism: a gigantic war of aggression is launched. Hitler does not care about the corpses in Warsaw and Rotterdam, Coventry and Smolensk. He has perhaps something in common with other conquerors in this. But worse than they, he does not care one jot more about a million dead of his own countrymen than he does about a million dead of any other nationality. For in Hitlerism you have reached the very bottom of cynical disregard for elementary human rights.

And so I feel that Voltaire's call to "crush the monster" is highly apposite to the present time. It is a call to which all the liberty-loving people of the world are responding, and one to which the French in particular will pay heed, for they have felt the bitterness of Nazi cynicism more poignantly perhaps than any other nation. They and their allies will pay heed and act. The way is going to be long and difficult, but in the end the goal will be achieved and the monster of Hitlerism will be crushed.

Japan's Policy Is Based on Axis Pact—"Nichi"

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

The atttitude of the German Government toward Japan at a time when the latter is engaged in negotiations with the United States was commented on editorially by the "Nichi-Nichi," which expressed satisfaction at the statement made on this subject on September 1 by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman.

"There is nothing in the staement which leaves room for criticism," the paper said.

It is but natural, it added, that the German Government should assert that there is nothing suspicious about Japan's attitude.

The "Nichi Nichi" then stated that persons not informed of the situation might have given a false interpretation to the statement made by Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, regarding a possible reconciliation between Japan and the United States.

Based on Axis Pact

"The German authorities have apparently thought it wise to make the foregoing statement for fear that their silence might give rise to such false interpretations," the paper asserted. "Never in Japan's history has the country found itself in such difficult times. Whatever the international situation may be, Japanese diplomacy remains based on the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy and it is because of this that Japan is faced with such difficulties."

The "Nichi Nichi" considers, on the other hand, that it is also because of Japan's firm adherence too the Axis that the United States and Britain are organizing her encirclement, "thus revealing their mortal fear of Japan and proving that Japan's policy is unshakeable."

The paper concluded in stating that "Japan's relations with the members of the Axis in Europe will undergo no change as long as the attitude of the United States and Great Britain toward Japan's fundamental policy does not change."—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. to Launch 12 Ships on New "Liberty Fleet Day"

Washington, Sept. 9.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, yesterday designated Sept. 27 as "Liberty Fleet Day" for launching 12 ships during the emergency.

Admiral Land also said that the Latin American shipping shortage will be vastly relieved by ships being launched as well as by the generally accelebrated shipbuilding pace.—United Press.

"Defeat of Hitler Won't Wait"

Hamilton, Ontario, Sept. 9.

"It is more important to defeat Hitler than to bring the most tyrannical reactionary employer in Canada to his knees," declared Mr. A. R. Mosher, in a prepared address at the opening session of the second regular convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

"The action against the employer can wait, but Hitler won't wait. Defeating Hitler will require the utmost effort by workers of the whole British Commonwealth, the United States and Russia," he concluded.—Reuter.

Nazi Statement on Greer Termed "Provocative"

Washington, Sept. 9.

Calling the German statement about the Greer incident "provocative", the independent Democrat newspaper "Baltimore Sun" expressed the general opinion here yesterday when it said Germany's handling of the affair made it more of an incident than it was originally. "If German propaganda is deliberately trying to strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's position," it added, "they would not have done better than by directly appealing to those who oppose his foreign policy, for if Isolationists wish to make an argument of the Greer incident, they must now take their cue from Berlin".

The newspaper stressed that what America is doing in Iceland is not being done for Britain, but because it is essential for American security.

Isolationist Complaints Dismissed

It disposed of Isolationist complaints that America in the Atlantic is "carrying a chip on her shoulder" by saying "it is more accurate and pertinent to observe that we are determined to hew to a line, let the chips fall where they may."

The German attack on the veracity of the American Navy touched many Americans on a sore spot, causing considerable indignation and anger, for the Navy has a great reputation for veracity.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech on Thursday is expected to deal with the Greer incident and the part the American Navy is playing, and will play in the Atlantic generally.

Observers here feel that German reaction to statements on the Greer case are clear indications that the Battle of the Atlantic is not going so well for Berlin.—Reuter.

Even the Monkeys Have Bad Time In Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 8.

Monkeys in Berlin's famed Zoological Gardens had a tough time during the dark hours between sunset last night and sunrise this morning as units of the Royal Air Force pounded the capital of the Third Reich.

Chattering apes, not having the benefit of dug-outs and unable to take to the trees, scurried around in their cages as Britain's night raiders swept down on Berlin. As the first of the three bombs to drop into the zoo exploded, the fear-crazed monkeys hurled themselves against the wire nettings in a frantic effort to get out.

Guards Forced to Shoot Some

Guards who turned out to keep the animals from escaping were forced to shoot some of the monkeys, it was reported. Casualties among the ape tribe as a resut of the bombing were not reported, but one guard is understood to have died of bomb fragments. Reports stated that 27 Germans were killed during the night raid on Berlin.

One bomb, it was reported, hit the building housing the Japanese Financial Commissioner's Office and the Office of the Bank of Japan. There were no casualties in either office.—Domei.

Dover Shelled by Long-Range Guns

London, Sept. 9.

German long-range guns mounted on the French coast shelled the Dover area for half an hour late last night. Several houses were damaged during the bombardment, which was the first for several weeks. The shell fire warning in Dover was sounded when the cannonade opened with a two-gun salvo.

After a lull of 15 minutes shells plunged into the Dover area from the stratosphere, as German gunners sent over more two-gun salvos at intervals of a few minutes.

The rumble of gunfire and the crash of exploding shells shook buildings for miles around along the Kent coast, and watchers saw wicked red flashes from the muzzles of the guns at Cap Gris Nez light up the sea.

The bombardment began while German anti-aircraft batteries were firing on R.A.F. bombers over Calais.

A single German aircraft was heard droning up the Channel and was believed to be "spotting" for the German artillery.—Reuter.

Manchoukuo Second Five Year Plan Drafted

Hsinking, Sept. 8.

It was reliably learned today that the Manchoukuo Government has virtually completed the draft for its second Five Year Colonization Plan, and expects to submit the programme to Japan for further consideration in October.

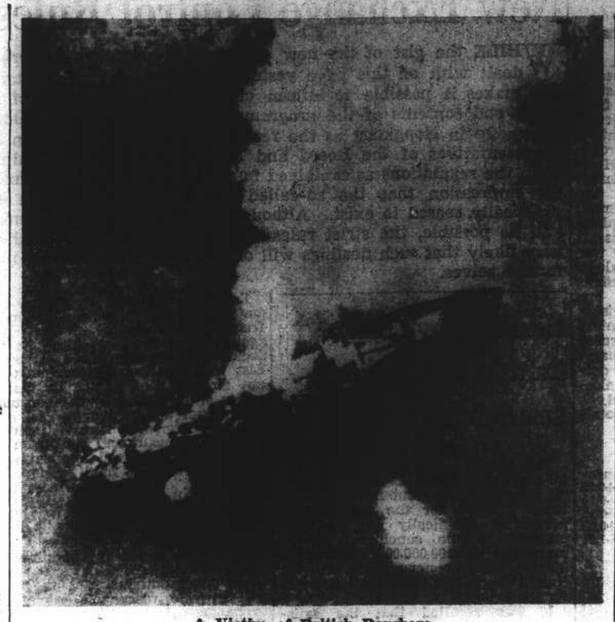
The new programme, which it was understood will further supplement the first Five Year Plan which laid down ground for the transfer of 1,000,000 Japanese families to Manchoukuo over a period of 20 years, provides for the intensification of food and livestock output, as well as the greater unification of local colonization organs.—Domei.

Canada to Curtail Motor-Car Production

Ottawa, Sept. 9.

Production of passenger motor-cars for sale in Canada in 1942 is to be curtailed to approximately 44 per cent. of that in 1940, according to an Order-in-Council announced by the Minister of Munitions, Mr. C. D. Howe. Production in 1940 was approximately 95,500 cars.

The order reserves for the Government the right to restrict or entirely prohibit motor-car production.—Reuter.



A Victim of British Bombers

The Norwegian coastal areas are coming in for more and more attention from the Royal Air Force these days. Flying Fortress bombers have attacked Oslo and there are almost daily raids on Axis shipping off the coast. This picture shows a German supply ship burning after a direct hit by a plane of the Coastal Command. The ship, the Elbe, was disguised as a Norwegian.

India Replies to Nazi Lies

FOR some time after the war broke out, German propagandists were very busy telling the world that India was not giving her support to Britain and that India's war effort would be negligible. The exploits of Indian troops, in Libya and in Abyssinia, in Eritrea and in Iraq, have so clearly and effectually given the lie to propaganda of this kind, that the Nazi propagandists have had to look around for some other line of lies to sell to listeners and readers.

The exploitation of India is, of course, a favourite theme. But when the statements made are analysed they really mean nothing more than that Britain has poured capital into India to develop her railways and her industries—the industries that today are working hard to produce a multitude of munitions and articles of equipment, etc., for the common war effort. Not even the most rabid of propagandists ever suggested that the thousands of millions of pounds invested in the United States and the States of South America meant the "exploitation" of those countries by Britain. It is only India or the British Colonies that are said to be "exploited" by the investment of capital; never the Dominions, who have also been, to an even greater extent, the recipients of British capital.

Social Legislation Advanced

The exploitation of the workers is another card often played by Germany. The approach here is to represent the Indian workman as being refused the benefits of organization, ground down by capitalists—virtually in a state of slavery. Coming from a nation that has brutally repressed trade unionism in its own country and has literally enslaved the workers in other countries that it has conquered, dragging hundreds of thousands of Poles from their homes to work under vile conditions in the factories of Germany, such an accusation is amazing.

The facts are that social and labour legislation in India is well advanced. The first Factory Act was passed sixty years ago. Today there are also statutes dealing with Trade Disputes, Workmen's Compensation, Maternity Benefit, Conciliation and Arbitration, Prompt Payment of Wages, Hours of Work, Working Conditions in Shops and Offices, etc.

India is still primarily an agricultural country, and the number of workers in organized industry forms only a small proportion of India's population of four hundred millions, but with the development of organized industry has grown the development of legislation for the protection of its workers. The Factories Act, as finally amended in 1934, is a very comprehensive piece of legislation with some provisions which are in advance of anything even in western countries. Hours of work are strictly regulated, the maximum number permitted being 54 per week, although many factories do not work so many.

"Spreadover", the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which a worker is at the disposal of his employer, is also strictly regulated. No child under the age of 12 can be employed in a factory. Between the ages of 12 and 15 children can be employed for not more than five hours a day, provided they have received a certificate of fitness from a certified surgeon, who is a government official. An "adolescent" between the ages of 15 and 17 can only be employed for five hours a day unless he has been certified as fit to work as an adult.

Factory owners are compelled to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort. Adequate supplies of water for drinking and washing, creches for the children of women workers and adequate first aid appliances, are other things that factory owners are required to provide. Weekly holidays and rest intervals are also provided for, and elaborate provisions for the fencing of machinery and the prevention of accidents.

Industrial Increases

There has been a striking increase in the number of factories and of the people employed in them in the last 40 years. In 1902 there were 1,533 factories employing 541,634 workers. By 1922 the number had grown to 5,144 employing 1,301,002 workers. The latest available figures, those for 1938, were 9,743 factories employing 1,737,755 workers of whom 245,099 were women. The latter, as well as children, cannot be employed between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The organization of the workers of India into trade unions has always presented difficulties. In many industrial centres the factory workers have their roots in the village. They come to the cities to earn money. Usually they do not bring their families with them, and while they may spend most of their lives working in a factory they return to their villages for long periods and never really settle down in the city. Trade union organisers do not find in such a labour force a very fruitful field for their efforts. Moreover, many so-called trade union leaders have been merely opportunists, seeking to use the workers as pawns in a political game. But progress has been made. Trade unions were given legal status on the same lines as in Britain by the Trade Unions Act of 1926, and by 1928-29, 75 unions had registered under the Act with a membership approaching 200,000. By 1937-38, the number of unions had risen to 420 with a membership of 400,000. Today it is estimated that there are 700 trade unions in India with a nominal membership of half a million. The actual paying membership would probably be considerably less as only a few unions keep proper records.

Represented in Legislatures

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, labour has direct representation in the Provincial Legislatures, some members being elected by constituencies formed out of groups of registered trade unions, others by special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories.

Futile strikes, organized by extremists for political purposes, have caused great loss to industrial labour in India. Figures worked out by the Bombay Government's Labour Office showed that over a period of years the workers in the cotton mills in Bombay City had lost ten crores of rupees (£7½ million) by strikes, while during the same period the workers in the Ahmedabad mills in the same Province had lost only 2 lakhs of rupees (£15,000). The reason for this remarkable discrepancy was to be found in the fact that in Ahmedabad there was a strong, well-organized and well run Trade Union, and a strong Millowners Association. Both employers and labour, owing to the influence of Mr. Gandhi, who lived for many years in Ahmedabad, had accepted the principle of conciliation and arbitration to their mutual benefit.

The Government of India passed a Trade Disputes Act in 1927, providing amongst other matters for Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation, but little use was made of it. The Government of Bombay went a step further and in 1934 passed a Trades Disputes Conciliation Act. This measure not only set up conciliation machinery, with the Commissioner of Labour as Chief Conciliator, but also provided for the appointment of a Government Labour Officer to ascertain and represent to the employers the grievances of the workers. In 1938 more extensive legislation was passed, designed to protect the workers by providing elaborate machinery for the investigation of grievances and for conciliation machinery, culminating in an Industrial Court presided over by a High Court judge. Bombay's example is being followed by other provinces, because the legislation there has proved so beneficial both to labour and to capital in preventing senseless strikes and lock-outs, while at the same time ensuring the remedy of genuine grievances.

On I.L.O. Governing Body

By virtue of its industrial importance India has had a seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office ever since that organization was set up. One of its representatives on the Governing Body is a well-known Indian Trade Union Leader, Mr. N. M. Joshi. Workers' delegates from India, nominated by the Trade Unions, have always attended the yearly International Labour Conferences at Geneva.

It is facts such as these that give the lie to tales of brutal repression and of callous indifference to the lot of the workers in India. But Axis propagandists do not bother about facts.

Details of Norden Bomb Sight Said Known to Germany

New York, Sept. 9.

Mr. Harold Kennedy, United States Attorney, yesterday charged that one of the 16 accused Nazi spies gave Germany details of the Norden bomb sight. The accusation was made after a week long recess in trials of the 16 persons on charges of espionage.

Mr. Kennedy gave a long and dramatic account of how the defendants allegedly gathered important military information which they turned over to German authorities.

Wrote for Information

The attorney asserted that one of the defendants, Frederick J. Duquesne was a "spy for many years." He said that Duquesne wrote the chemical warfare section of the war department asking for information as to how the United States would use various chemicals in the event of war.

Mr. Kennedy said that Herman Lang, one of the defendants, worked in the Carl Norden plant where the famed bomb sight was manufactured. He said that Lang went to Germany in 1938 and gave Nazi agents particulars as to instruments and design.

The attorney also charged that Lang was on the payroll of the German government and "we will prove that there is on deposit right now in Germany for Lang 10,000,000 marks for work here."—United Press.

Restrictions on Silk Waste Removed in U.S.

Washington, Sept. 8.

The Office of Production Management has removed priorities and restrictions upon the delivery and partial processing of silk waste, it was disclosed today.

Meanwhile, it was also revealed that 25,000 workers have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of silk imports coupled with the difficulties of obtaining substitutes.—Domei.

Present U.S. Rearmament Already Exceeds 1917 Efforts

Washington, Sept. 9.

AMERICAN industry, even without the stimulation of the country being actually at war is producing weapons at a rate that was not generally achieved in 1917 until the United States had been in the World War for months.

A survey of armament progress as compared with production in 1917 revealed that in many categories, industry now is even ahead of the rate reached when the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918.

Some "then and now" armament comparisons are difficult, but the consensus of opinion among defence officials is that the United States is rearming more speedily after 14 months of defence effort than it was in April, 1917—three years after the World War started.

All-Round Superiority

The American armed forces today are superior in manpower, machines and materials than they were when war was declared 24 years ago.

War Department records show that on April 6, 1917, the Army had 133,000 regulars and 67,000 National Guard troops. The navy 77,000 officers and men, and the Marine Corps, 13,600. The present Army strength is 1,448,500, the Navy 273,096; and the Marine Corps, 54,342.

Production of the new Garand rifle approximates 1,000 a month. Deliveries on the World War Enfield rifle did not begin until August, 1917, and only 2,000 were received then. Between 600,000 and 800,000 Springfields and Krag-Jorgenson rifles were on hand in April, 1917, but today after 800,000 rifles have been sent to Great Britain, the United States has a reserve of more than 1,200,000.

Machine-gun Output

In April, 1917, there was virtually no machine-gun production. Now 1,000 .50 calibre and 4,000 .30 calibre machine guns are produced each month. Peak machine-gun production for the World war was reached one month before the Armistice and only 227,000 Browning, Vickers, Marlin and Lewis guns had been delivered by then.

There was no tank production in April, 1917 but 1,100 light tanks were sent overseas before the armistice. Already 150 13-ton tanks are rolling off assembly lines each month and production will begin on 26-ton tanks next month.

Total artillery production for the Army and Navy now approximates 60 guns a day. There was no appreciable production during the World War until January 1918.

Figures on present powder production and ammunition are confidential. OPM officials estimate powder output at 1,200 per cent. above a year ago and small arms ammunition as up more than 1,400 per cent. Ordnance officials seek production of 20,000,000 .30 calibre cartridges every 24 hours and 4,000,000 .50 calibre cartridges every hour, about 50 per cent. above 1918 production.

Industry was producing 2,400,000 75 mm. shells a month at the Armistice; 450,000 of the four-inch type; 540,000 of the 15 mm.; and 180,000 six-inch shells. Very little was shipped abroad.

Ordnance officials estimate that the 50 per cent. powder production capacity now in operation is 100 per cent. of 1918 production. There are about 24 powder plants, costing more than US$500,000,000, under construction.

Industry is now producing planes at the rate of 18,000 a year. The air force of 55 planes was declared obsolete at the beginning of the World War and only 1,885 planes were shipped overseas. — United Press.

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Ronald Colman and Basil Rathbone

"IF I WERE KING"

Love and Adventure of Francois Villon, Poet, Vagabond and Hero.

To-morrow: U.S.S.R. Production "FIFTH OCEAN"

Air Cooled. Air Conditioned!

UPTOWN TEL. 38484

To-day at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

WRAPPED in MYSTERY! LOADED with THRILLS! FIRST RUN in SHANGHAI!

THE SECOND and LAST PART "THE SHADOW" with VICTOR JORY

NEXT ATTRACTION! "THE HOUSE ACROSS THE BAY" GEORGE RAFT JOAN BENNETT

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel — And You'll Jump out of Bed in the Morning Full of Vim.

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Wind bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, tired and weary and the world looks blue.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely.

Ask for CARTER'S Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else.

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Open until 4 a.m. Cocktail Bar

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3 SHOWS TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

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$1, $1.50, $2.

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Admission: $1, $1.50, $2.

BEERY'S GREATEST SCREEN TRIUMPH!

20 MULE TEAM

STARRING Wallace BEERY

—NEXT CHANGE— "Marx Bros. GO WEST"

The Cigars Of Today!

TABACALERA

Genuine Imported Manila Cigars

INSIST ON

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Obtainable Everywhere

and at:

TABACALERA CIGAR STORES

246 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

75 NANKING ROAD

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— TO-DAY — at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

LOOK OUT, BROADWAY!

Here comes Mickey with 8 bucks in his pockets... he's out to paint the town red! Judy's his singing sweetheart again...and the whole Hardy family gives Manhattan the works! It's SWELL!

Andy Hardy Meets Debutante

LEWIS STONE · MICKEY ROONEY · CECILIA PARKER · LAT HOLDEN · Ann Rutherford · Diana Lewis · and JUDY GARLAND

Screen Play by Annalee Whitmore and Thomas Seller

Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3⅜d.		$ 76.04
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/16		$1,882.35
Guilders	9⅞	$100
Rupees	17½	100
Pesos	10⅝	100
Hongkong	$21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 7/16	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3¼d.
4 months' sight credits	3 3/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 3/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 3/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¾ U.S. $1=59.44d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ....Selling 9⅞

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis	@ 6d	per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate	@ 9¾	per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying	@ 205	per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Cash			Sept.
£ T.T.	3 5/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3¼
U.S.$ T.T.	5 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5⅜
Rs. T.T.	17½	15 d/s.	17⅞

SILVER QUOTATIONS

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	23½	23 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.15.0	—
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 8	4.03¾
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *

*—Nominal.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 8.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	333¼-332¾	London	1/5 15/16
Shanghai	19¼ N.	2 mths	
Hongkong	85½	.. sellers	1/5 15/16
		.. buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 3/16d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 1/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.32	Shanghai	5.40/55*
S'zerland	23.35	Hongkong	25.32
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.560	Manila	49.85 N.
London			4.03¾
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
" " .. market rate			23.77
Montreal on London			4.50⅝

N—Nominal *—Nom quoted.—Reuter

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Sept. 9.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 mths.	1 1/16%-1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 mths.	1 1/16%-1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 mths.	2½%-3%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 mths.	3%-3½%
Call Money		0⅝%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B
		0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0⅝%B
		0 9/16%A
Call Money		1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, Aug. 21.

The International Rubber Regulation Committee has fixed the permissible exportable amount for the fourth quarter of this year under the Regulation Scheme at 120 per cent. of the basic quota, compared with 100 per cent. for the third quarter.

The local market continues very quiet. Buying for destinations other than America has maintained values fractionally above the Rubber Reserve Company's limits.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 38½ cents, unchanged.
London 13⅝d., up 1/16d.
New York 22⅜ U.S.A. cents, down ⅛ U.S.A. cent.

The following are details of American statistics for last month (in tons):—

	July 1941	June 1941	July 1940
Stocks on last day of month	395,200	339,100	190,200
Afloat on last day of month	132,300	175,500	139,600
Consumption	68,700	84,900	47,000
Consumption of Reclaimed Rubber	21,700	22,600	14,300

At the auctions held yesterday, there was a fair demand for all grades. Of 1,098 tons catalogued, 1,036 tons were offered and 675 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Singapore per lb.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard Quality	38⅜—38½
Good Average Quality	37½—38¼
Fair Average Quality	36⅛—37⅜
Off-Quality	34⅝—36
Sheet Cuttings	34¼—34⅝
Crepe:—	
Fine Quality Pale	No Sales
Standard and slightly inferior	37 —39⅜
Off-Colour Latex	35 —36¾
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	35¼—35¾
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashings and skimmings	33½—34½
Tree Scrap	26 —31⅜
Brown and Dark Crepe	29 —35⅛
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	27¾—28⅛
Virgin Lump	27 —31⅛

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 9.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.	p.m. Closing
Acoje Mining	.335	.365 B
Amalgamated Mineral	.075 B	.0775
Atok	.455 B	.455 B
Antamok	.0455 B	.046
Baguio Gold	.145 B	.145 B
Batong Buhay	.0044 B	.0045 B
Bid Wedge	.57 B	.58 B
Coco Grove	.0725	.07 B
Consolidated Mines	.0058B	.005725B
Demonstration	.032 B	.0335 B
East Mindanao	.08 B	.0825
I. X. L.	.21 B	.225 B
Ipo Gold	.013 A	.013 A
Itogen	.225 XD	.225 B
Mambulao Con.	.01 A	.01 A
Masbate Cons.	.0875 B	.09
North Camarines	.015 B	.015 B
Paracale Gumaus	.255	.255
San Mauricio	.17	.175 B
Surigao Cons.	.22 A	.22 A
Suyoc	.12 B	.1275 B
United Paracale	.185 B	19
Mindanao Motherlode	.485 B	.55
Manila Hai-Alai	10.25 A	10.25 A
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	4 00 A	—

Turnover 551,200 Pesos.
Shares Index 52.22.
B—Bid. A—Asked. XD—Ex dividend.
—Reuter.

Specials Gain In Quiet Local Market

While the news from the Soviet-German war continued in the usual uncertain strains yesterday, with both sides claiming smashing victories, the report of the Allied move in the arctic circle featuring the occupation of Spitzbergen laid further witness to the fact that the Allied High Command has started to take the initiative in various theatres of war.

Although the report was of a bullish nature, it affected dealings in local stocks but slightly, and it is doubtful whether the more steady undertone in the market, which was apparent toward the close of the session, was not brought about by the upward movements of various local stocks following larger intakes of New China Cotton shares, Papers, and Worsted.

Shanghai Land shares were also actively dealt in and advanced fractions of a point as compared with the previous day's closing quotations.

Paper Industries Advance

Paper and Worsted shares assumed an upward trend, and local analysts pointed out that these two shares had been lagging behind for some time past considering the advance of other shares. Stocks of raw materials had appreciated considerably, it was pointed out, and the financial position of the two companies was satisfactory.

The flotation of paper Industries in March resulted in a huge over-subscription. Paper Industries shares have been issued to an amount of 1,320,000 shares representing a capital of $6,600,000. Paper Industries is a holding company, which has in its possession about 46 per cent. of the shares of the China Fibre Container Ltd. Within the course of six months, shareholders received two interim dividends totalling $0.55.

Concerning Shanghai Worsted Mill, it may be interesting to recall the words of the chairman spoken at the annual meeting of shareholders:

The earnings of the company should benefit by the rising market, and by the great improvement in the quality and quantity of the cloth produced, especially when the new machinery is working, and when the plant is all installed in the modern factory at Pingliang Road, instead of in the present rented premises. On the other hand, difficulties may arise in obtaining delivery of raw materials.

Otherwise, there were no special features, and traders expect a continuation of the steady trend barring unfavourable news.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market continued active yesterday, though rubbers attracted less attention than of late. After a steady opening, prices were for a time uncertain, but later strengthened, to close on the upward trend. Price movements were not considerable, with the exception of Worsted which opened at $7.30 and rose to $7.90, closing at $7.80. China Cotton also were strong throughout the day, opening at $14.40 and advancing steadily to close at $15.10.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Averages	Change
466.70	105.32	General	331.24	+1.29
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	331.74	+0.48

Total 778,020 shares, 12 bonds.

Morning Session

Yangtsze Finance					3000	20.50
	8000	20.75				
S'hai Loan			500	22.50	6000	*22.25
	2500	22.50	4500	22.75		
I. I. Trust			500	*34.25	500	34.50
	500	34.75				
Central Prop.					200	22.00
China Realty			500	13.50	500	13.40
	500	*13.50	1500	13.40		
S'hai Land			8000	21.75	12500	22.00
	4000	*22.00	11000	22.00	5000	*22.25
	1500	22.25	1500	*22.00	10000	22.00
	500	*22.00				
Dockyards			1100	31.50	300	*31.25
	300	*31.50	2700	31.75	2000	32.00
	4000	31.75				
Asia Navigation			4500	15.10	1000	*15.20
	3000	*15.10	8000	15.20	3000	15.30
	500	15.40	10000	15.30		
Ewo Brewery			2500	8.15	1500	8.10
	1500	*8.15	2000	8.20	3000	8.15
	500	*8.20	2000	*8.25	1500	8.20
Wheelock			100	104.00	2100	104.50
	1500	105.00	200	*104.50	600	105.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)			100	43.25	2800	43.00
	400	*43.00	2800	43.25	3500	43.50
	6000	43.75	300	*43.75	1300	*44.00
	2100	43.50	1700	43.75	300	*43.50
China Cotton			4300	14.40	605	*14.40
	6100	14.50	500	*14.50	1000	*14.60
	12000	14.60	600	*14.70	2900	14.70
	1800	14.80	2900	14.90	1200	*14.90
	2500	*15.00	2400	14.90	4200	15.00
	500	*14.90	2500	14.80	500	14.70
	300	14.90	2500	14.70	200	14.80
	500	*14.70	2400	14.80	500	*14.80
Textile			3500	9.40	500	*9.45
	1000	9.45	1500	*9.50	4000	9.50
	3500	9.55	2500	9.50		
Worsted			3000	7.30	500	7.35
	500	*7.35	1500	7.40	1000	7.50
	500	7.55	500	*7.45	1000	7.50
	1000	7.55	6000	7.60	2500	7.65
	1000	7.70	500	*7.65	500	*7.70
	2500	7.65	8000	7.70	4500	7.75
	3000	7.80	6000	7.85	500	7.90
	500	*7.90	5000	7.85	500	7.80
	2500	7.70	3000	7.75	2000	7.80
Tram (Bearer) £1					300	44.25
	600	44.50				
C. G. Omnibus			500	19.30	500	19.20
	100	*19.20	200	19.10	300	*19.10
	100	19.20				
Telephone			600	33.50	200	33.25
Paper			3500	5.90	4000	*5.90
	2000	5.95	5000	*5.95	15000	6.00
	7500	*6.00	1500	6.05	2500	*6.10
	5000	6.10	4500	6.05	500	6.00
	2500	6.05	1000	*6.10	3500	6.10
	11500	*6.15	8500	6.15	1500	*6.20
	17000	6.20	4000	6.15	500	*6.15
	9500	6.10	1000	6.05	12000	*6.10
	7000	6.10				
Lumber			2200	73.00	600	*73.00
	1900	73.50	100	*74.00	300	*73.50
	700	73.50				
Metal			600	35.50	600	*35.75
	2700	35.75	100	36.00	800	*36.00
	300	35.75				
Exploration			1500	27.75	3000	*27.75
	500	27.50	4500	27.75	2500	*28.00
	8500	28.00	500	28.25	6500	28.00
Anglo Dutch			1900	19.90	1000	19.80
	1500	*19.80	2500	19.90	200	*20.00
	900	19.90				
Anglo Java			200	36.75	200	*37.00
	400	36.75				
Batu Anam					1000	2.35
Bute					500	12.50
Chemor			1000	3.15	1000	*3.15
Cheng					2000	1.38
Kroewoek			4000	*2.65	1000	2.65
	2000	2.67½				
Langkat			500	23.75	200	23.50
Permata					1000	2.32½
Repah			1000	2.00	1000	2.02½
Kelantan					4000	1.24
Samagaga					1000	2.97½
Tanah Merah			1000	4.80	2000	4.90
Tebong			8000	2.07½	2000	*2.07½
	2000	*2.10				
S. M. C. 6% 1940					1200	102.00
ODD LOTS						
Ewo Brewery					100	*8.25
Bute					200	12.30
Textile			100	9.45	100	9.50
S'hai Land					200	21.75
Worsted			100	*7.50	40	7.60
	140	7.75				
Dockyards					50	31.50
China Cotton			50	14.20	80	*14.30
	50	14.30	30	*14.40	70	14.40
	80	14.40	20	*14.50	90	14.50
	75	14.50	40	14.50	75	14.60
	70	14.60	50	14.60	50	14.60
	50	14.60	50	14.60	70	14.70
	75	14.70	10	14.80	75	14.90

Afternoon Session

Yangtsze Finance					8500	21.00
	500	*21.00				

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 8.

Irregular conditions were witnessed on Wall Street today, with stock quotations generally finishing fractions higher on balance. Conservatism was again noted among operators, pending President Roosevelt's broadcast, and trading slowed down. However, with the belief that Washington was preparing to speed up the arms drive, of which the placement of orders with the Boeing Airplane and Douglas Aircraft Companies is regarded as an indication, other war issues stiffened on a smaller scale.

Steels, rubbers and merchandisings worked fractionally higher; oils improved with the forecast of rising profits for the third quarter; motors held steady; rails and coppers ruled narrowly, chemicals were reactionary; aircrafts showed gains up to two dollars; steels finally reacted; but, elsewhere erratic conditions prevailed.

The volume of business done totalled 620,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	127.94	126.99	127.51	+0.25
20 Rails	29.70	29.49	29.56	—0.14
15 Utilit.	18.95	18.68	18.86	+0.16
40 Bonds	—	—	90.44	+0.03
11 Commod.	—	—	83.18	+1.21

Sept.	6	8	Sept.	6	8
Adams Exp	7	7	Int T & T	2⅝	2⅞
Alg Lud	23¾	24½	John Man	69	69
Allis Chal	29¼	29½	Kenn Cop	37⅞	37¼
Amer Can	*82	82¼	Lib O F	30	31
Am Cyan	40⅝	40¼	Lockheed	30½	30⅞
Am For Pr	0⅛	*0⅛	Loew's	37¼	37⅜
" $7 pfd	24¼	26	Martin	30½	31⅝
Am Loco	13¾	*13¼	Mont War	35⅜	35¼
Am Metal	21⅛	21⅝	Nat Avia	10½	10⅞
Am Radtr	6⅞	6⅞	N C Bank	*26¼	*26⅛
Am R Mill	14⅛	14½	Nat Dist	24	24⅝
Am S & R	42⅞	43⅜	Nat D Pro	15	15
Am Sug	*18⅞	20⅛	Nat P & L	4⅛	4⅜
Am T & T	155⅞	155	Nat Sup	7	6⅞
Am Tob	71	71⅛	N Y Cent	12⅞	12⅛
Am Wtwrks	4½	4½	Niagara	2⅛	2⅛
Anaconda	28⅛	28⅛	N A Avia	16⅛	16⅛
Atchison	27	27⅛	N Amer	13⅛	13⅜
Aviation	4	3⅞	Nthrn Pac	7⅛	7⅛
Baldwin	15½	15⅞	Packard	2⅞	3
Balt & O	4⅜	4⅜	Pane Oil	4⅛	4⅜
Barns Oil	10	9⅞	Paramount	15⅜	15⅜
Bendix	38⅜	38⅜	Penn R R	23⅛	23
Beth St	68⅜	68⅛	Phil Pet	45⅛	45½
Bliss	*16⅜	16⅜	Pullman	*27⅛	27⅛
Boeing	22⅜	24½	Pure Oil	9⅛	9⅛
Borg War	20⅜	20⅜	Radio	4	4
Briggs Mfg	19⅞	20⅛	Reading	*15⅞	15⅞
Budd Mfg	4⅛	4⅛	Rem Arms	*4⅜	*4⅜
Can Pac Rly	*4⅛	4⅛	Rep Avtn	4⅜	4⅜
Cel Corp	26⅛	26⅛	Rep St	20⅜	20⅜
C N Bank	*30	*30⅛	Rey Tob	32	32⅜
Ches & O	37⅞	37⅛	Schenley	17⅞	17⅛
Chrysler	57⅛	57⅛	Shell U O	*14⅛	14⅞
Col G & E	2⅞	2⅞	Soc Vac	9⅛	9⅛
Col Cred	24⅜	24⅛	Sthrn Pac	13⅛	13⅞
Com & Sou	0⅞	0⅞	Sthrn Rly	29⅛	29⅛
Cons Edi	17⅞	17⅞	Spicer	*36⅜	*36⅜
Cons Oil	6	5⅞	St Brand	5⅞	5⅜
Cop St	14⅞	15	St Gas & E	17⅛	17⅞
Curtiss Wr	10	10⅛	St O of N J	42⅞	42⅞
Dist Corp	17⅛	17⅛	Studebak	6⅛	6⅞
Douglas	75	76⅛	Swift Int	22⅛	23
Du Pont	155⅜	155⅜	Technicol	9⅞	9⅞
E F Lead	*9	9⅛	Texas Corp	41⅛	42⅛
E A Lite	*28⅜	28⅜	Trans	4⅛	4⅛
Elec B & S	2⅛	2⅛	Tw Cent	9	9⅛
" $5 pfd	61⅜	61	Un B & P	*11	11
" $6 pfd	65⅛	65⅛	Un Pac	*79⅛	78⅛
E P & L	*33⅛	33⅛	Un Air	41⅛	42⅛
Flintkote	15	14⅞	Un A Lines	12	12⅞
Gen Elec	32	32⅛	Un Corp	0⅛	0⅛
Gen Motor	39⅛	39⅛	" $3 pfd	25	23⅛
Gen Rly	14⅛	*14⅛	U S Rub	24⅛	24⅛
Gen T & R	12⅛	*12⅛	Un G Imp	7⅛	7⅛
Goodrich	18⅜	18⅛	U S Steel	57	57⅛
Goodyear	18⅞	19⅛	Vanadium	24⅛	24⅛
Gt N I O	17⅛	17⅛	Vultee Air	9⅛	9⅛
Nt N Rly	25⅛	25⅛	War Br	5⅛	5⅛
Gt W Sug	26⅞	27	Walworth	5	5
Int Nickel	28	28⅛	West Elec	88⅞	88⅛
Int P & P	17⅛	17⅛	Wood Ir	*26	26⅛

BONDS

Am & F P	65⅛	67⅛	Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Aust Com	73⅛	*72	Int T & T	48	49
Brazil	22⅛	23	N E G & E	67⅛	67⅛
" 6½%	*18	18⅛	St Pac	51	50⅛
C S P & L	96⅛	96⅛	St G & E	85⅛	85⅛

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices presented a firm appearance today in a session of moderately active trading. Aircrafts were featured on interest stimulated by a big Government contract to Boeing Airplane and Douglas Aircraft for "Flying Fortresses." United Air Lines reported record traffic during the month of August. Climax Molybdenum is attracting attention on the increasing use of molybdenum for defence purposes.

London Bullion

London, Sept. 8.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce: 168/-, unchanged.
London Silver: The market ruled quiet today, with business done negligible Buyers were satisfied.

Spot	23½d.	unc.
Forward	23 7/16d.	unc.

—Reuter

S'hai Loan			500	*22.75	500	22.75
China Realty			1500	13.40	1500	13.30
	1000	*13.20				
S'hai Land			8500	*22.25	500	22.00
	500	*22.00	3500	22.25	500	*22.00
	8000	22.25	1000	*22.25	2800	*22.50
	8000	22.50				
Dockyards			1000	*32.00	3000	31.75
Asia Navigation			1500	15.30	5500	15.40
	3500	*15.40	2000	*15.50	2500	15.40
Ewo Brewery			7000	8.20	1000	8.25
	5000	*8.25				
Wheelock			1700	*105.50	100	105.00
	1500	105.50	300	*106.00	2200	105.50
	100	*105.50				
Ewo Mills (Ord)			600	43.75	100	*44.00
	4500	43.75				
China Cotton			500	*14.80	13200	14.90
	14900	15.00	4000	*15.00	2200	14.90
	500	*14.90	11000	15.00	5700	15.10
Textile			5500	9.50	1000	9.55
	500	*9.50	2500	9.50		
Worsted			1000	*7.80	4000	7.80
	1000	*7.85	10000	7.85	500	7.90
	1500	*7.90	1500	7.85	500	*7.85
	6500	7.90				
Tram (Bearer) £1					1600	44.50
C. G. Omnibus					900	19.10
Telephone			300	33.50	700	33.75
	100	*34.00	1100	34.00		
S'hai Gas					800	17.00
Paper			5500	6.15	10500	6.20
	1500	*6.25	17500	6.15	2500	*6.30
	2500	*6.25	17500	6.25	2500	*6.30
	6000	6.25	500	6.30		
Lumber			100	74.00	200	*74.00
	300	*73.50				
Metal			100	36.00	600	*36.00
	200	35.75	100	*35.75	500	*36.00
	200	36.00				
Kaiping					100	46.00
Exploration			500	*28.25	1500	28.00
	2500	*28.25	500	*28.00	1000	28.00
Anglo Dutch					100	19.90
Batu Anam					2000	2.32½
Chemor					3000	3.15
Cheng					3000	1.38
Kroewoek					1000	2.65
Langkat					100	23.75
Repah					1000	2.00
Rubber Trust			500	16.70	1500	*16.80
	1000	16.80				
Kelantan					10000	1.24
Pahang					2000	7.30
Sungala					500	11.20
Tebong			1000	*2.10	1000	2.10
Ziangbe					200	23.25
ODD LOTS						
Bute					50	12.30
Exploration					100	27.75
Asia Navigation					200	*15.20
Textile					100	9.40
Worsted			170	7.75	300	7.80
	110	*7.85	125	7.90		
China Cotton			90	14.80	80	14.80
	60	14.80	60	14.90	40	14.90
	80	15.00	30	*15.00	30	15.00

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Monday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	34.25	34.75	+1.5
Shanghai Loans	22.50	22.75	+1.1
Yangtsze Finance	20.50	21.00	+2.4
China Realty	13.50	13.20	—2.2
Shanghai Land	22.00	22.50	+2.3
Dockyards	31.75	31.75	0
Wheelock	104.50	105.50	+1.0
Ewo Beer	8.15	8.25	+1.2
Ewo Cotton	43.00	43.75	+1.7
Worsted	7.30	7.90	+8.2
New China Cotton	14.40	15.10	+4.9
Paper	5.90	6.30	+6.8
Lumber	73.00	73.50	+0.7
Metal Industries	35.75	36.00	+0.7
Exploration	27.75	28.00	+0.9
Anglo Java	36.75	36.75	0
Anglo Dutch	20.00	19.90	—0.5
Kroewoek	2.62½	2.65	+1.0
Langkat	23.75	23.75	0

New Exchange Control Rules

WHILE the gist of the new exchange regulations was briefly dealt with on this page yesterday, the receipt of a detailed list makes it possible to inform our readers more fully of the scope and contents of the programme of the Stabilization Board drawn up in Hongkong as the result of negotiations between the representatives of the Board and local foreign banks. Judging from the regulations as contained in this programme, one is under the impression that the so-called black exchange market has practically ceased to exist. Although unofficial transactions might still be possible, the strict rules of the new programme make it very likely that such dealings will only represent shadows of their former selves.

1. Cover will be provided for major import commodities (including freight and insurance) on quota basis against approved applications as decided by the Board and set out in List "A" provided that exchange has not already been settled by the importer or furnished by the consumer.

2. Cover will be provided for other principal import items (including freight and insurance) set out in List "B" against approved applications.

3. (a) To meet small imports not on lists "A" and "B" and not on the prohibited list the Board will provide exchange not exceeding US$2,000 or £500. Sterling in any one transaction.

(b) For personal requirements such as remittance, passage money, insurance premiums, etc., the Board will provide reasonable amounts of exchange not exceeding U.S.$200 or £250 Sterling to any one individual or family for any one month.

(c) A weekly statement will be rendered to the Board by each bank covering the nature and amount of transactions under sub paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

4. No cover will provide for articles on the prohibited list which do not appear on lists "A" and "B" without prior approval of the Chinese Government.

5. Cover will be provided for bills maturing in September for which exchange has not been settled but excluding specific margin in foreign currency held by banks or importers. A statement of cover so provided should be submitted to the Board.

6. Banks will only quote official rates and will have no dealings at other rates directly or indirectly.

7. Any cover expressed in foreign currencies acquired by the banks shall be purchased at official rates and set off against foreign exchange requirements specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. A statement of the foreign currencies thus acquired, together with any set-offs effected, shall be made by the banks each week in confidence to their respective national or designated members of the Board.

8. Merchants who receive cover from licensed and/or authorized banks should sell all their export paper to those banks, and merchants not complying with this requirement will receive no further cover from the Board. Merchants effecting link transactions will also receive no further cover from the Board.

9. All import cover to merchants shall be for cash. Before cover is given by the banks to the merchants shipping space must have been secured and export formalities fulfilled by the merchants. Any cover not used for the purposes for which made available must in all cases be surrendered to the Board at the rate of purchase.

10. The onus rests upon the banks to take reasonable precautions in all cases to satisfy themselves that application for exchange to be furnished by the Board are for genuine and legitimate business and that exchange has not been obtained from other sources.

List A

Rice, Tobacco, Leaf, Petroleum Products and Coal, all under certain restrictions.

List B

Numbers referred to are Paragraph numbers of Customs Import Traffic of Republic of China 1934.

Begin 71 cotton, raw 98 jute, raw 100, 104 and 105 yarn and thread, of flax ramie, hemp and/or jute and flax. Piece goods, mixed or not mixed with cotton 101 twine and cordage, of flax ramie, hemp and/or jute, mixed or not mixed with cotton 112-113 wool and wool waste 177 iron and steel bolts, nuts and washers 196 tinned plates, plain 245 electrical machinery for power generation and transmission 248 prime movers i.e. gas engines, oil engines, steam engines, etc. 249 steam boilers, economizers, superheaters, mechanical stokers and other boiler room accessories and parts thereof 252 machinery, not otherwise provided for and parts thereof 256 C motor vehicle parts and accessories except tyres 1: for motor cycles 2: for others 263 A, B and C electrical materials, fixtures and fittings for wiring; transmission and distribution 271 A radio sets and parts 302 B beef, corned in cans 305 butter 311 coffee 315 fruits in cans or bottles 323 milk and cream evaporated or sterilized 324 milk, condensed 325 milk food including dried milk, lactogen, glaxo, etc. 334 A and B foodstuffs, not otherwise provided for 357 flour, wheat 358 flours and cereal products, not otherwise provided for 395 wheat 396 molasses 397 A and B sugar (426-30, 432 435-445 452-455 457-8, 460 465-72, 474-76 480 A, B and C) covering chemicals and chemical compounds 461, 464 and 481 pharmaceuticals 482 aniline dyes and other coal tar dyes 498 indigo, artificial 511 tanning extracts, vegetable 517 dyes, pigments, colours, tans and tanning materials 518 paints, varnishes and polishes 522 gum arabic and resins, others 526 resin 531 oil, cocoanut 541 and 537 A and B oils, fats and waxes, not otherwise provided for including essences oil, essences and constituents of synthetic perfumes, natural and artificial, not othewise provided for.

Turpentine: mineral and vegetable 548 A and B paper, newsprinting 553 paper, packing and wrapping 555 paper, tissue including copying bibleprint, manifold and pelure 556 A and B paper, writing and/or printing 559-560 wood pulp, chemical and mechanical 561 paperware and all other articles made of paper 564-565 leather, sole and upper 580-586 590 timber 629 A to F inclusive asbestos and manufactures thereof 644 A rubber, crude 644 D rubber tyres for motor cars 656 photographic and cinematographic products, apparatus and materials of all kinds except chemicals 663 starch 672 sundry articles.

Mexican Gov't Said Refusing Demands of American Oil Firms

Mexico City, Sept. 8.

The Mexican Government's refusal to meet the demands of American oil companies to reimburse them entirely in cash for the expropriated properties practically is the only obstacle to the conclusion of the maximum US$100,000,000 loan which Mexico has been negotiating with the United States, well-informed quarters reported today.

It was recalled that the satisfactory settlement of the oil properties issue was reported to be one of the conditions of a loan agreement.

It was reported, but without confirmation, that the government authorities had offered to pay the American oil companies 9,000,000 pesos in cash and the remainder in oil, but the offer was turned down by the oil firms. The United States loan, if concluded, will range from US$50,000,000 to US$100,000,000 and will be made either through the Federal Loan Administration or the Treasury Department.—Domei.

U.S. Exports to Japan Cut by 50 Per Cent

Washington, Sept. 9.

The Department of Commerce yesterday announced that United States exports for the first half of this year were valued at US$2,085,000,000 compared to US$2,864,000,000 for first half of last year.

June exports, as result of the European blockade, dropped 14 per cent. below May figures, said the report.

Exports to Japan were less than half the amount for the same period last year, although general freezing regulations were not effective during the first six months of 1941. Exports were valued at US$53,032,000 compared to US$106,965,000 last year.

June exports from the United States were approximately only one third of the previous Junes' US$5,687,000 against US$15,095,000.

Imports from Japan for the half year were valued at US$63,894,000 against US$66,542,000.

The Department reported that exports to China for the first six months of this year as compared to the same period last year were valued at US$47,641,000 against US$47,714,000; to the Philippines, US$55,425,000 against US$53,915,000; to the Netherlands East Indies US$49,724,000 against US$23,525,000.

The Department said that imports for the first six months of 1941 as compared to the first six months of 1940 were: from China, US$43,693,000 against US$43,822,000; from the Philippines, US$49,519,000 against US$46,249,000; from the Netherlands East Indies, US$96,897,000 against US$66,254,000.—United Press

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 8.

The cotton market opened barely steady today, with quotations ruling from 2 points down to 1 point up. Fre-Bureau liquidation and profit taking were followed by the resumption of heavy trade and speculative buying, which uncovered a scarcity of contracts, resulting in prices touching new highs. The Bureau report of 10,710,000 bales was interpreted bearishly, but the figures were disregarded by the market, being overshadowed by the strengthening of the southern holding movement and the advances in other commodities. Finally, the market closed very steady, with quotations ranging from 22 to 30 points up from the previous final levels.

The Chicago Wheat Pit ruled strong today on renewed buying by professionals and mills in sympathy with the upturn of soya beans, coupled with the strength of the cash market on reports that farmers were not anxious to sell at the present levels. At the final bell, gains of 1⅝ cents were recorded.

New York Cotton

Oct.	17.75-75	+25
Dec.	17.91-94	+22
Jan.	17.99-99	+25
Mar.	18.12-15	+24
May	18.23-24	+24
July	18.27-27	+30

New York Sugar No. 3

Jan.	2.78B-79A	—02
Mar.	2.80B-81A	—02

N. Y. Sugar No. 4		Chicago Wheat	
Dec.	2.17½-18 +7½ B/A	Dec.	123-123⅛ +1⅝
Mar.	2.16½-17 +7½ B/A	May	127¼-127⅜+1⅝
May	2.17½-18 +7½ B/A		

Chicago Corn

Dec.	85-85⅛	+2¼
May	89⅞-90	+2¼

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 8.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc. Oct. del. buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc.

London Tin, Standard, cash, buyers £257, +1; sellers £257¼ +1; 3 mths del. buyers £260 +1; sellers unreceived.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's D.H. p.b. Cash	$1,752
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	340
Shanghai cotton .... per picul	295
Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78%	$7.500 picul
	Nom.
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$34.75
Flour, imported ..	31.20

C.R.B. Notes on Upgrade

Nanking, Sept. 9.

The note issue of the Central Reserve Bank of China on September 6 exceeded Yuan 105,680,000, increasing Yuan 5,470,000 over the preceding week. The sudden increase was attributed to the ruling on September 1 restricting all tax payments to the Government to Reserve Bank notes.—Domei.

China's Fiscal System Centralized by Gov't

Chungking, Sept. 8.

In the most important reforms ever undertaken in China's finances, the Chinese Government has centralized the country's fiscal system.

Provincial taxes will henceforth be collected directly by the Central Government. As a counterpart the provincial budgets will be incorporated in the central budget. This means that all provincial expenditures will have to obtain the approval of the Central Government and be covered by the Chinese Treasury.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Rubber Company Starts New Plant

Naugatuck, Sept. 9.

Near the small shop where Charles Goodrich discovered the vulcanizing process 102 years ago, the United States Rubber Company yesterday broke ground for a plant costing US$2,750,000—four times larger than originally planned—to produce synthetic rubber.—United Press.

Aviation Industrial Company Established

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

The Ishikawajima Aviation Industrial Company, capitalized at Y.25,000,000, has been established with head offices in Yokohama. The company is an affiliate of the Ishikawajima Dockyards of Tokyo.—Domei.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 8.

A generally firmer tendency was in evidence on the Stock Exchange today, with British gilt edged securities presenting a good feature on continued reinvestment demand, whilst some speculative Kaffirs encountered good support.

Home rails ruled firm, though trading was restricted, but South American rails hardened and Canadian Pacific moved higher among international issues.

Industrials generally tended to move higher, especially tobaccos, stores and breweries. Rubber and shipping shares maintained their levels, but the foreign bond section appeared to be quiet.—Reuter.

	Sept. 5	8.
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105¾	106
3% Defence Loan	101¼	101⅜
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4½% Anglo-French Loan	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30½	30½
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12½	12½
5% " " G.	12½	12½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	12½	12½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	12½	12½
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	57	57
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	26	25½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	27	27¼
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9¼	9¼
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	78	77
" " " (Col. Reg.)	85 N	85 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11¼	†11¼
National Bank of India	32	32
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/9	10/9
B'tish American Tobacco	88/9	89/4½
Dunlop Rubber	35/9	35/9
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/6	31/9
United Steel	23/6	23/7½
Woolworths	57/3	57/6
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	143/9	143/9
Western Holdings	18/-	19/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	40¾	40¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	14⅞	15
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	51/10½	51/10½

†—Ex dividend.

Chinese Development Co. To Be Inaugurated

The Sikong-Szechwan Development Company, which has a capitalization of CN$70,000,000 is scheduled to be inaugurated in October, according to the Cheng Yien Pao.

Four-sevenths of the total shares are official and the rest are commercial. The national treasury has $30,000,000 of the shares, the Szechwan Provincial Government has $7,000,000 and the Sikong Provincial Government has another $3,000,000.

There are 300,000 commercial shares at $100 each, with an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and given priority of claims over the official shares, the report says.

The preparatory committee of the new enterprise include Mr. Huang Chi-lu and Mr. Hsu Kan, who held a dinner reception recently in honour of many prominent industrialists and financiers in Chungking when the matter of commercial subscriptions were discussed.

A general meeting of shareholders and the preparatory committee is scheduled to be held in Chungking early in October when the executive staff of the company will be elected for the inauguration of the company.

The company will undertake all forms of economic enterprises in the two provinces, and assist in the marketing of farm produce and indigenous handicraft.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

A VICHY decree limits the number of Jews authorized to exercise the profession of advocate to 2 per cent of the non-Jewish members of the Bar.

A CHINESE jade book of poems made for the private use of the Emperor Chien Lung was sold by Sotheby's, London, on July 3, for £150.

A MESSAGE of condolence was sent on Monday to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his mother's death, by Chairman Lin Sen, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, says a Chungking message to the "Chinese American Daily News."

A MUSICAL recital will be given by professors Chas. Kempe, and Mrs. Erna Kempe; Kurt P. Loewenberger; and Fritz Klemann. This recital will be given tomorrow at 5.30 p.m. at 703 North Szechuen Road, in the Alliance Hall. All are welcome.

MR. Kiichi Yamanaka, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Toa Kaiun Kaisha, returned to Shanghai on Monday in the ss. Kobe Maru, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday. Mr. Yamanaka was in Tokyo for consultations with authorities of the head office of the T.K.K.

SPECIAL ceremonies will be held next Monday morning at Pukow to mark the completion of a new extension of the present offices of the Japan Transport Company, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. The new buildings were erected because of the expansion of business.

As a sequel to the recent administrative reshuffle effected by the Nanking government, an investigation and statistics section of the Nanking Military Council was established in Nanking with Mr. Li Shih-chun, former Minister of Police, as section chief, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

A NORWEGIAN man and woman were conveyed to Country Hospital shortly after 3.15 a.m. yesterday when the car they were riding in hit a tree on Yu Yuen Road, near Connaught Road. They were removed in an S.F.B. ambulance. It was believed that their injuries were not serious.

A CHINESE burglar was wounded in the left leg by a policeman from Pootoo Road station at about 2.40 a.m. yesterday after he had made an attempt to rob a Chinese dwelling at 1370 Robison Road. The thief was first taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital, but was later removed to the Police Hospital.

APPROXIMATELY 250 Annamite soldiers from Haiphong arrived in Shanghai on Monday to replace a number of others going back to Indo-China. French officials denied a report that the soldiers had been brought here to reinforce French Concession defences in the maintenance of peace and order.

DISCUSSIONS are being carried on among the authorities concerned regarding an increase in postage rates, expected to be put into effect from January 1, of next year, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. According to the paper, the new rates will be eight cents for a postcard and sixteen cents for a letter. Hitherto the rates were four cents and eight cents respectively.

OWING to the very inclement weather the B.W.A. Sports Section have postponed indefinitely the Tennis Tournament and Fun Fair arranged for September 13. Purchasers of tickets can apply for a refund if tickets are returned to the Secretary, B.W.A. office, room 409, 12 The Bund, not later than September 17, otherwise the money paid will be put into the War Work Fund.

IT is learned that General Chen Yi, who has been relieved of his post as chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, and is succeeded by General Liu Chien-hsu, will be given a new ministerial post in the Military Affairs Commission, says that "Cheng Yien Pao." It is also learned that Mr. Sha Meng-wu will shortly be appointed Commissioner of Education of the Fukien Provincial Government.

OWING to the extreme popularity of the night train between Shanghai and Nanking, which was started from September 1, the Central China Railways Company has decided to add another second-class coach to accommodate extra passengers, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. The popularity of the night train, the paper said, lies in the fact that those taking a night train save on hotel accommodations.

THE Municipal Council has given notice that licences for handcarts and trolley carts for the quarter ending December 31, will be issued at the licence issuing office, vehicle Inspection compound, 557 Gordon Road, commencing September 27. The annual inspection of iron and pneumatic tyred trolley carts licensed to carry up to 500 lb., and 750 lb., maximum, respectively, will be carried out at the ricsha inspection Depot, No. 808, Seymour Road, commencing September 27.

SUNG Ping-sun, proprietor of a rice shop at 758 Ferry Road, was fined $800 by the First Special District Court yesterday for using hollow weights. The trick was unearthed by the officer in charge of the Weights, Measures and Licensing Squad of the S.M.P. on September 1. The merchant had two weights, one a standard one and the other a hollow one. When selling rice to purchasers, the shop assistants would use the hollowed weight, with the result that the buyers lost about a quarter of their purchase. The fraud was discovered when the assistants forgot to hide the hollow weight as the police came in to check the weights.

THE Chinese Goodwill Mission to Burma returned to Chungking on Monday following a successful tour of Burma and Mandalay since August 28, the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. The mission was accorded a most cordial welcome everywhere by official and public Burmese circles, said Mr. Hang Li-wu, Chinese secretary to the mission. Irrespective of race, colour and religion, Mr. Hang declared, the Burmese people are in full sympathy with the cause of China's national resistance on the basis of "co-glory and co-existence." The mission had visited Burma bringing with them the friendship of the Chinese people, and he brought back the goodwill of the Burmese people, Mr. Hang concluded according to the report.

THE "new" system of photographing letters from our Forces in the Middle East, to lessen the weight of air mail appears to be at least 70 years old. Here is the proof.

As one of the means adopted for maintaining communication with Paris, the Pigeon Post has become matter of history. Letters intended for this novel mode of transmission had to be sent to the headquarters of the French Post Office at Tours, where, it is understood, they were all copied in consecutive order, and by a process of photography transferred in a wonderfully reduced form to a diminutive piece of very thin paper such as a pigeon could carry, the photographic process being repeated on their arrival in Paris for the purpose of obtaining a larger impression.

The above is from a document which has just come to light in the Post Office archives.

Two Jewish Lawyers Named As Hostages by Germans

Paris, Sept. 8.

TWO Jewish lawyers, Maitres Pierre Masse and Theodore Valensi, have been designed as hostages by the German occupation authorities here.

The anti-Jewish Paris weekly "Le Pilori" declared today that besides the two lawyers, other "rich and powerful" French Jews have been arrested during the past week, including David Weil, M. Weil-Picard and M. Wormser, a lawyer.

M. David Weil is the former Chairman of the famous bank Lazare Freres. A Frenchman, he was deprived of his French nationality but later had it restored to him. He was also Chairman of the Council of Museums and a well-known collector of art treasures. He is the owner of an important 'aperitifs' concern and is known the world over as a prominent racing-stable owner.

M. Wormser is the son of the prominent French banker, and is said to have been a close collaborator of M. Georges Mandel, former Home Minister, now in forced residence at Vals-les-Bains.

"Le Pilori's" report of these arrests has not been confirmed officially in Vichy.—Havas Telemondial.

Weil's Arrest Causes Surprise

Vichy, Sept. 8.

News of the arrest of M. David Weil, former Chairman of the bank Lazare Freres, by the German occupation authorities in France came as a surprise to well-informed quarters in Vichy.

These quarters point out that M. Weil was residing in unoccupied France and that it was impossible for him to go to the occupied one owing to the sealing of the line of demarcation by the German military authorities.

For this reason the report of M. Weil's arrest, announced in the anti-Semitic Paris weekly "Le Pilori," caused considerable surprise here.

As for M. Arthur Weil-Picard, there is no information here as to his place of residence.

It is confirmed here that M. Theodore Valensi, Jewish member of the Paris Bar, had been in Paris for the past few weeks, as was also Pierre Masse, who could be seen daily at the Palais de Justice, where he pleaded a few days ago in the Nathan fraud case (of the Pathe Film Company).

These two Jewish lawyers have been designated as hostages by the German authorities of occupation.

Problem of Hostages Explained

Vichy, Sept. 8.

Reliable information from Paris sheds some light on the problem of hostages designated by the German occupation authorities as a guarantee for the safety of their civilian and military nationals in occupied France.

Three such hostages were shot at dawn on September 6 as a reprisal for the murder of a German non-commissioned officer on September 3 in Paris. All three were members of the Communist Party. They were jailed on August 13 following the anti-German demonstration held at the Porte St. Denis and were among sixty demonstrators arrested on that occasion. The identity of the three shot hostages has not been revealed. All sixty of the arrested persons were closely questioned by the police, and only those whose membership in the Communist Party is proven without possible doubt will be kept as hostages.

Demonstrations by Jews

Demonstrations by Jewish minorities in some districts of Paris resulted in the occupation authorities arresting a number of Jews. Over a hundred of them, members of the liberal and intellectual professions, mostly members of the Paris Bar, were designated as responsible for the disorders and deprived of their freedom.

This measure was a result of the demonstrations in the Jewish districts of the 15th and 20th arrondissements in Paris on August 15 and 16 last. These demonstrations caused the police to undertake a raid which ended in the arrest of 6,000 Jewish men aged between 17 and 50. These men were sent to a concentration camp after having been temporarily grouped at Drancy, north of Paris.—Havas Telemondial.

Anti-Jewish Orders In Paris and Hanover

Vichy, Sept. 9.

German authorities yesterday arrested 100 prominent Jews in Paris and will hold them as hostages responsible for maintanence of order in the city.

The official news agency said that "manifestations by Jewish minorities in different quarters of Paris obliged occupation authorities to carry out a certain number of preventative arrests. Thus, 100 or more Jews belonging to liberal professions, principally to the bar, were deprived of liberty and are being held responsible for maintenance of order."

Those arrested included M. Pierre Masse, Senator for the Herault department; M. Theodore Valensi, famous lawyer and M. Arthur Veil-Pickard, well-known in racing circles.—United Press.

Ordered to Leave Homes

Berlin, Sept. 9.

Jews in Hanover were circularized by authorities and ordered to evacuate their homes by Sept. 4, it was announced here yesterday.

The circular listed quarters available to the Jews, including the morgue and the Jewish cemetery in Hanover which was converted into a temporary dwelling place.

The circular announced that inasmuch as world Jewry had forced war on Germany, Jews would be required to help alleviate conditions in Germany.—United Press.

Report of Cabinet Reshuffle Denied

Vichy, Sept. 8.

Authoritative quarters here categorically denied today the rumours of an impending Cabinet reshuffle in France.

These rumours were the object of several editorials in the Paris press, some of which went so far as to assert that the reshuffle would bear upon the Secretariat of National Education held by M. Jerome Carcopino and the Ministry of Justice under M. Joseph Barthelemy.

These rumours, denied today, originated from the return to Vichy of M. Gaston Bergery, former French Ambassador to Soviet Russia, who is possibly nominated for a high Cabinet post.

Dentz Expected in Marseilles

General Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner to the Levant States, who was expected to arrive in Marseilles today from Syria will not reach French soil until Wednesday, September 10.—Havas Telemondial.

Co-Prosperity Sphere Declared Not to Be Japanese Monopoly

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor General of Formosa, writing in the "Kokumin" yesterday said that while the South Seas were vital to Japan's economy "when you get the idea that a common prosperity sphere is going to be a Japanese monopoly, you will be unable to achieve a co-prosperity sphere."

Admiral Kobayashi said that southern Asia natives will combine with present rulers in fighting against Japan if Japan becomes merely "another invader."—United Press.

Not So Prosperous

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Japan is virtually isolated from intercourse with Europe, said Vice-Admiral Sakonji, Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry, broadcasting yesterday.

For this reason he continued,—commerce was limited to the so-called Asiatic co-prosperity sphere, in which "circumstances prevent the smooth interchange of materials."

He emphasized the necessity for drastic control of consumption, urging utter abandonment of the "profit-making idea".

He also urged reclamation of vital materials. This effort towards self-sufficiency, he added, was largely dependent upon popular conduct.—Reuter.

Urgent Need for Skilled Labour In Britain

London, Sept. 9.

The question of an extension of the present limits of call-up of men for the armed forces has not yet been discussed by the Cabinet. The possibility of such an extension to meet the growing needs of the armed forces has not been lost sight of, and the whole position is constantly under review, says Reuter's Lobby correspondent.

The most urgent need of the moment is for people who can get in a supervisory capacity in the servicing of aeroplanes—and in consequence more people are being taken out of industry to meet this need. At present this action affects only the air force following the recent report of the Beveridge Committee on the subject. The Committee is now examining the needs of both the army and navy for skilled men.

Trainees From India

The position of trainees from India has also been under examination. As far as shipping circumstances permit, there will be more trainees from India in this country, and the training time may be extended.

The question which the Government has to face today is that of supplying both the needs of industry and the armed forces. There is the problem too of dividing specific pieces of work into very small parts so as to enable most of the work to be done by either partially trained or unskilled labour.—Reuter.

India Said Eager to Increase War Effort

Jaipur, Sept. 9.

The unshaken belief that India will rise to the occasion to play her part worthily in the present war by augmenting still further Empire resources was expressed by the Maharaja of Jaipur yesterday, in addressing State officials on his return after a five-month's absence on active service in the Middle East.

The Maharaja added that Indian troops were full of enthusiasm to get to grips with the enemy again.—Reuter.

Japanese Leave India

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Sixty-two Japanese residents in India have sailed for Japan on the Hakone Maru, the Indian Government having given permission for their departure. The ship also carried 28,500 bales of cotton.—Reuter.

Indian Troops Play Important Part in Defence of Malaya

Simla, Sept. 9.

The important part being played by Indian troops in defence preparations in Malaya is shown by the fact that almost all R.A.F. aerodromes on the peninsula are guarded by detachments from the Indian Expeditionary Force. Some units guarding air fields belong to the Indian Army, while others are infantry battalions which have been raised by the rulers of various Indian states and placed at the disposal of the British Government.

All the men are familiar with the markings of United States, German, Italian, Japanese, Thai and Dutch aircraft. They have been given detailed instructions in methods of dealing with dive-bombers and parachutists based on lessons learned from the campaigns in Norway, Greece and Crete. A realistic demonstration recently showed the thoroughness and farsightedness with which these preparations have been made.—Reuter.

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Toyoura M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Crown City	Seattle	Everett
Tsengyuan	Tsingtao	Showa S.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	It.	Cr.	21-22 B.
E. Carlotto	It.	Gbt.	21-22 B.
Lepanto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Buyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Kobe M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sanko M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sovet	Rus.	Union S.S.

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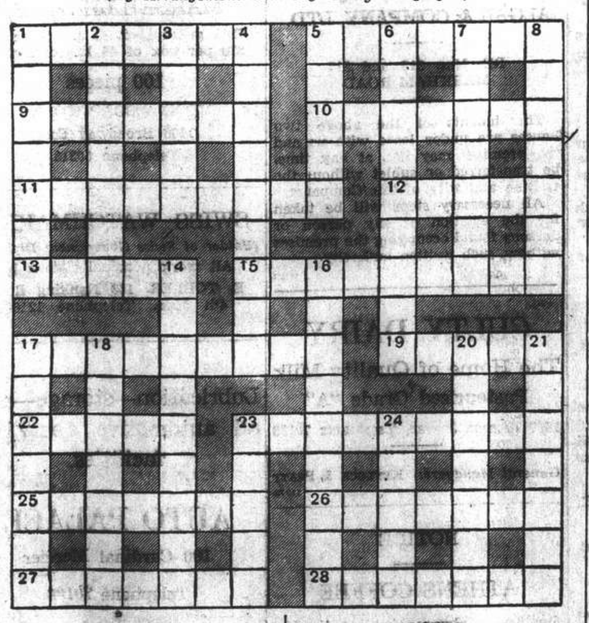

ACROSS

1 Dissension started by a reality (7)
5 He does not belong to the cream of our manhood (7)
9 Giving notice of impending strike? (7)
10 Occupation mostly filled by a girl (7)
11 The cargo goes through it (two words—4, 5)
12 I hardly know which way to walk because of a corn! (5)
13 Instigator of food risings (5)
15 The fellow who is comparatively aimless? (three words—1, 4, 4)
17 Appropriate place to carry dog-rose berries in? (9)
19 25 across Egyptian god (5)
22 Medicine to put on in pain (5)
23 Rough treatment while trying to get to the railway restaurant counter? (9)
25 See 19 across (7)
26 Pa's ripe to give notice (7)
27 Better listen to some just to give encouragement (7)
28 Did Sambo say it with it when his dark hours were ended? (7)

DOWN

1 They must be making spare parts here, judging by the middle (7)
2 Give him time for most of this illusion (7)
3 Mostly a flowery language (5)
4 He swoops in the dark (9)
5 A potential hot head (5)
6 Troops would vote it a blistering nuisance (two words—4, 5)
7 One might expect the rays to shoot away from this other denizen of the sea (7)
8 Bill is asking for it (7)
14 Where the handy man has his braces (two words—4, 5)
16 At once beyond control (three words—3, 2, 4)
17 Important factor in making a clean sweep (two words—3, 4)
18 Quack's nostrum? (7)
20 The best help in the ring is aggressive action (7)
21 Hint at (7)
23 This should not be 16 down to conduct (5)
24 Send down, if from the university (5)

YDAY'S SOLUTION—ACROSS: 2, Disturb; 8, Mere; 9, Eclair; 10, Poach; 11, Packet; 12, Infact; 13, Span; 14, Skid; 16, Levy; 17, Narwhal; 18, Oder; 21, Airs; 22, Environ; 24, Fall; 25, Duck; 27, Dope; 28, Larvae; 29, Zouave; 30, Naomi; 31, Picnic; 32, Dairy; 33, Effects. DOWN: 1, Newark; 2, Decked; 3, Sept; 4, Udaipur; 5, Behindhand; 6, Flotilla; 7, Discover; 15, In evidence; 19, Dramatic; 20, Relevant; 23, Reproof; 25, Druids; 26, Covert; 29, Zinc.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy weather with moderate north-easterly to south-easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast, cloudy at times with still some showers or drizzle and fresh easterly winds over our regions. Cloudy rather fine with moderate and variable winds along the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 70.0	max. 82.0	min. 70.5	max. 84.4
„ same date last year	min. 68.0	max. 86.0	min. 64.4	max. 87.8
Rainfall: 0.26				

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1941 (19th day of 7th moon)

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Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 10, 8 p.m. registered and Sept. 11, 8 a.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 10, 8 p.m. registered and Sept. 11, 8 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 11, 14, 1941.

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTHS

CLARKE.—On September 2, 1941, at Shanghai, to Mabel, wife of W. Harvey Clarke, Jr., a daughter—LUCILE. (Japan papers please copy.)

CHANG.—On Monday, September 8, 1941, at the Husi Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Po KING (née Fung), wife of H. K. Chang, a son. -3225

DEATHS

HALCHITSKY.—On September 8, 1941, at the Shanghai General Hospital, JACOB VASILIEVICH HALCHITSKY, aged 44 years, formerly with the National City Bank of New York, at Harbin. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held today, Wednesday, September 10, 1941, at the Russian Cathedral, 55 Rue Paul Henry at 3.30 p.m., to be followed by burial at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. (Harbin papers please copy.)

YOUNG.—On September 8, 1941, at her home, Lane 37, House 98, Brenan Road, Shanghai, Mrs. Woo TING YOUNG, aged 77 years, the dearly-beloved mother of Samuel S. and David D. Young. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, September 13, 1941, at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, at 3 p.m., to be followed by burial at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at 4 p.m. (In lieu of flowers, donations to charity would be appreciated.)

IN MEMORIAM

In respect to the memory of SARAH DELANO ROOSEVELT, mother of the President of the United States, the afternoon of Wednesday, September 10, has been set aside. All American firms, members of this chamber, are urged to remain Closed during the afternoon.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

JAMES M. HOWES, *Secretary*

September 9, 1941.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Mission Treasurer's Office, East China Conference, Methodist Church (formerly M.E.C.S.) is moved from 10 Young Allen Court to 316 Yu Ya Ching Road (MOORE MEMORIAL CHURCH) Telephone 90056. 11211

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

11 Rotary, International Bridge Club, 304 Mohawk Road, 2nd fl. 12.15.
13 S'hai Cricket Club, Cinema Show, 9.30.
13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.
17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin, 'Foot-binding in China,' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.
20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

OCTOBER

3 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd, 6

NOTICE

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DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.

A. F. RUNDELL, *General Agent.*

51 Canton Road, Shanghai, September 5, 1941. 11163

NOTICE

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Winter 1941-42 issues of the Foreign and Chinese Telephone Directories will go to press on September 29, 1941, and no additions or alterations can be accepted after that date.

Subscribers requiring changes in their listings as they now appear in the current Directories, are requested to notify the Company immediately.

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NOTIFICATION No. 5540

HANDCART AND TROLLEY CART LICENCES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that licences for Handcarts and Trolley Carts for the quarter ending December 31, 1941, will be issued at the Licence Issuing Office, Vehicle Inspection Compound, No. 557 Gordon Road, commencing Saturday, September 27, 1941.

The annual inspection of iron and pneumatic tyred Trolley Carts licensed to carry up to 500 lb., and 750 lb., maximum, respectively, will be carried out at the Ricsha Inspection Depot, No. 808, Sgymour Road, commencing Saturday, September 27, 1941. Licences for the quarter ending December 31, 1941, in respect of such vehicles will be issued only on presentation of the inspection certificate.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS, *Secretary and Commissioner General*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Shanghai, September 9, 1941. 11247

NOTIFICATION No. 5541

FIREWOOD

Tenders are invited for the supply of firewood for six months from October 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942. For particulars, apply Room No. 39, Administration Building, 193 Hankow Road.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS, *Secretary and Commissioner General.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Shanghai, September 9, 1941. 11249

NOTIFICATION No. 5542

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Disinfectant Supply-1942

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Tenders are invited for the supply of approximately 5,500 Imperial Gallons of Cresylic Disinfectant, manufactured in Shanghai, of a guaranteed phenol content of 8-10% and Quinoline Bases of 2-3%, in deliveries of not less than 500 Imperial gallons each.

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Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, Room 150, Administration Building, not later than 11 a.m. on September 17, 1941.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS, *Secretary and Commissioner General.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Shanghai, September 9, 1941. 11249

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CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES 11241

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN T. Y. CHENG has resigned his seat on this Exchange, and Mr. LIU LIANG-ZEU has been duly elected a member.

E. H. PARROTT, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, September 9, 1941. 11246

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 8 16.00	Sept. 8 21.00	Sept. 9 4.00	Sept. 9 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.91	29.94	29.88	29.88
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.01	—0.03	—0.08
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	0.00	—0.02	—0.03	—0.06
Wind (direction)	E	E	ENE	ENE
„ (miles per hour)	18.7	12.4	17.5	14.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	77.0°	73.2°	71.4°	73.9°
Humidity (per cent)	77	93	99	100
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	10	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	0.04	0.13

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 8	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.93	+0.05	29.81
Temperature: min. 67.6° max. 80.4°	74.0°	—3.9°	75.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	52.30	0.01	35.07

Time and Tide	10/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	15/9	16/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.35	5.35	5.36	5.36	5.37	5.38	5.38
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.07	18.06	18.05	18.04	18.03	18.01	18.00
Moon rises at Shanghai	20.52	21.29	22.09	22.53	23.40	—	0.30
Moon sets at Shanghai	9.24	10.16	11.07	11.58	12.48	13.38	14.25
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.30	13.00	13.45	14.34	15.35	17.00	5.35
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	17.52	6.00	6.28	7.00	7.44	9.00	10.50
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	14.10	14.48	15.31	16.22	17.30	6.14	8.20
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	11.98	10.30	8.80	7.30	6.50	6.05	6.60

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 8th:—High and steady pressure over China and Japan. Low area over the Pacific. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north-east China. Overcast with drizzle in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 9th:—Rainy weather with east-north-easterly wind. High and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, September 10.	Reg.	Ord.
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	10.30	11.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	10.30	11.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	10.30	11.00
Swatow	11.00	11.30
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, September 11.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong Canton Australia and New Zealand...	x*20.00	8.00
Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific..	Ax16.30	18.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
FRIDAY, September 12.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	x 10.30	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Indo-China	B 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 11th.

B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 12th.

X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Florence Spooner Memorial Home

IN MEMORY OF MRS. E. AZEDO BASTO DA SILVA

Lopes, Mr/Mrs. F. J. $5

Just Unpacked

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

KAYSER STOCKINGS

IN OUR EXCLUSIVE QUALITIES

Lovely New Autumn Colours

"BE WISER—BUY KAYSER"

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

YOUNG girl of excellent appearance, any nationality, for pleasant work at amusement concession in respectable family ballroom. Willing worker only. Salary to start $200. Apply afternoons 216 Lee Building, 160 Avenue Edward VII, telephone 10152. -3226

ATTRACTIVE young bar-girls wanted. 19 Avenue Dubail. -3219

WANTED immediately lady stenotypist. Apply Room 116 Embankment Building, North Soochow Road. -3202

WANTED foreign conversational teacher for Chinese, evening class, personal interview at 12A Yu Ya Ching Road, 1-4 p.m. to-day. -3139

APPLICATIONS invited for foreign male assistant, with secretarial experience. Age 30 to 35. Address Box 1968, NCDN. 11243

IMMEDIATE position open for well-educated Chinese lady stenographer in booking office of respectable British firm. Must be well-conversant with English language. Apply to Box 1970, NCDN. 11248

INCREASE your earning power by learning shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' training. Apply The Shanghai Business College. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. -10778

WANTED, Japanese subjects under 30 years of age, fluent command of English, preferably graduated college in America or England. State full qualifications with references. Address Box 1938, NCDN. -3166

Business Opportunities

INVENTOR of novelties and useful articles, seeks financier. Box 1960, NCDN. -3212

LEATHERGOODS factory, producing exquisite [illegible] for export, invites interested parties and [illegible] managers to inspect their [illegible], etc. For appointment ring [illegible] 172. -2884

Motor Cars and Cycles

1933 American Austin, good running condition only private driven, for sale. Telephone 15906. -3228

PACKARD 1939 de luxe, small six-cylinder, four-door sedan, perfect shape and condition, always owner driven. Built-in radio, gear-shifter on steering column, US$1,600 or nearest offer (or equivalent in local currency). Owner leaving with next boat. For demonstration reply to Box 1959, NCDN. -3210

FORD V8 1939 four-door sedan, excellent condition, five new tyres, price cheap. Telephone 79448, 12-2. -3206

1934 Chevrolet sedan, newly reducoed and rechromiumed, special carburetter giving 16/17 m.p.g., good running order, US$400 or nearest. Cash. Telephone 78678. 11240

1934 Chevrolet coupe, excellent condition, US$400. Address Box 1969, NCDN. 11244

SALES, 1940 Buick Super 51, with radio; 1939 Studebaker Commander, four-door sedan, in perfect condition. Telephone 90152, Hsu. -3224

AUSTIN Seven tourer 1933, perfect mechanical condition, four good tyres, new top and side curtains, new battery. Owner leaving. Price US$295. No bargaining. Telephone 72817. -3148

1933 Standard sedan, 6-cylinder; 1936 Singer sports, 28 miles per gallon; 1937 Topolino Fiat; 1937 Pontiac sedan with radio; only 10,000 miles. Telephone 14847, office hours. 11234

FORD V8 sedan, 1934 model, with radio. Owner-driven. US$350. Address Box 1951, NCDN. 1123

FOR SALE, one Hillman Minx 4-door saloon, 1935 model, recently overhauled and in first-class condition. Mileage 22 per gallon. For particulars apply to Box 1947, NCDN. 1122

Boats

FOR SALE, motor house-boat, built 1933. Length 55 feet, beam 11 feet. Speed 9 knots, nett tonnage 33.79. Hull teak. Two anchors, 60 fthm Chain. Diesel engine, built by H. Widdop & Co., 4 cylinders. Galley with oil stove and refrigerator, two large state rooms and dining saloon, two baths, large upper sun-deck. Address Box 196[illegible], NCDN.

FOR cash sale, teakwood motor houseboat, 50 feet long, 15 large, two big cabins, bath, lavatory, kitchen, office, electric light, two dingy outboard motors, etc., nice interior, very economical, in perfect condition, on use every weekend. Apply Box 1956, NCDN.

Miscellaneous

IF you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 36334.

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, 11576. -1927

Dancing

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road. Academy exclusively for the English style ball-room dancing. Personal lessons step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics.

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

WIRELESS operator, Russian, very hard circumstances, seeks any position, any salary. Box 1974, NCDN. 11250

YOUNG, well-educated, experienced electric engineer, seeks employment. Good references. Address Box 1971, NCDN. -3232

STENO-TYPIST, fast, accurate, with office experience, seeks a position. Address Box 1924, NCDN. -3150

CERTIFIED motor and steam engineer, experienced in all kinds of mechanical repair work including pipe/electrical-fittings, organising labour. Allied. Excellent references. Box 1912, NCDN. -3124

Cameras

EXPORTER pays highest prices, cash/draft, for binoculars, 6/24-16/50, any makes. No brokers. Box 1748, NCDN. -2882

Lost

C.R.B. cheque No. OS 1316555 $1,072.40, No. 1130787 $14,451.09, Y.S.B. cheque No. 317 $1,100, and cash order No. 577 $10,000 dated Sept. 5, 1941 have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. September 6, 1941. Nippon Tsu-un Kaisha. 11216

Chinese Servants

RECOMMENDING experienced, honest cook, leaving job on account of housekeeping liquidation. Address telephone 73927, daily 9-12 and 2-4. -3189

MRS. Henry H. Cohen strongly recommends first-class cook (or cook-boy). Telephone between 9.30-11.30 a.m. and 3-4 p.m. Telephone 17510 and after office hours, telephone 75607.

WANTED reliable, clean and honest cook-boy, also coolie, together or separately. Address Box 1942, NCDN. -3175

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -2990

Radios

WANTED, one radio long wave only, must be excellent tone. Reasonable price. Box 1962, NCDN. -3215

ONE Columbia radio short/long wave, in excellent condition, $1,000. Box 1961, NCDN. -3216

WANTED urgently: new or used, if in good working condition, high-quality communication radio receivers. Address Box 1937, NCDN. -3166

WANTED to buy, RCA transmitting/receiving tubes, communication/broadcasting receivers, transformers, generators, converters, parts new/used. Address Box 1889, NCDN. -3089

RECORD—the most powerful Shanghai-made world receiver! Shortwave reception without aerial: 6 American tubes, American speaker. (AC/DC and Special orders). Repairs by European experts. Radio Record Factory, 1916 Ave. Joffre (I.S.S. Apartment) Telephone 73109; 8 Chusan Road. Telephone 51262. -3497

TELEPHONE 51140: Foreign radio engineer repairs at your home. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -2767

SUPERIOR world receiver, shortwave without aerial, 6 RCA tubes, American parts. $360. Local receiver $240. Condor European Radio Factory, Telephone 79780, 270 Sayzoong. -2703

TO LET: Godown, self-contained, single storey, American property, reinforced concrete floor, telephone, light, water, reasonable rental. Situated near Jessfield Park bus stop. Apply Box 1935 NCDN. 11187

Wanted to Purchase

TWO Electric Motors, new, 500 h.p. each, 3 P., 380 v. 950 r.p.m. direct current. Quote in Shanghai currency to Box 1975, NCDN. No Brokers.

HEALTH RAY lamp for home use. Price and particulars. Address Box 1940, NCDN. -317

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -209

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, Sundry cargo, Telephone 96987, 1234 Avenue Edward VII. George Young. -2818

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, ferro chrome, 60 per cent and 65 per cent, 1,000 lb. Box 1958, NCDN. -3209

IMPORTED steel office equipment. Double desk. Tan-Sad executive desk chair. Safe 42 x 28 x 26. Card system cabinet. Calculator. Telephone 16068. -3214

PERSIAN rug, Sini, 55/84 in., rare piece, for sale. Fixed price US$165. No brokers. Hilden & Co., Sassoon House, Room 126. -3220

BEAUTIFUL Canadian imported walnut bedroom suite, carved teakwood trunk, dining-room set. Telephone 33164. -3194

REBUILT Underwood (standard) typewriters. Also Remington portable. Chocky Co., 149 Szechuen Road, Room 239. -3200

DINNER, coffee, tea, fruit sets, crystal-ware, cutlery, best European brands; good value. Also in stock: European table cloths, sheets, etc. General Magazine, 337 Haig. -3138

DINING-ROOM suite, 8 pieces, $800. Couch $500, good condition. Telephone 22008 between 2 and 5 p.m. -3211

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co. 685 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 61540. -2224

ONE Persian carpet, first-class Tabris (9 x 12 feet) and two Persian carpets (4 x 7 feet). Box 1812, NCDN. -2974

ONE General Electric refrigerator, perfect working condition, US$175. Box 1929, NCDN. -3154

BEDROOM furniture, ten pieces. Bed-sofa three cushions. Two Chinese carved chest of drawers. Glass topped table. Best offer. Box 1930, NCDN. -3154

FOR SALE, 415 pieces used steel drums, capacity 50/55 gallons. Address Box 1841, NCDN. -3007

TEN tons Almaciga Copal gum for sale at US$200 or nearest offer, per ton, cif, ex-wharf godown, Hongkew. Please Telephone 14865. -3177

32 pcs. at 36 ft. long 10 in. x 4.66 in. Carnegie structural I-beams, 25.4 lb. per ft. Price at $4,000 per metric ton. Address Box 1943, NCDN. -3181

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11118

WOODWORKING machinery, Spindle moulding machine by Thomas White and Sons, Paisley, complete with countershaft and pulleys. Box 1869, NCDN. -3049

Wanted to Rent

MODERN, completely furnished, three-five-roomed apartment required for three to six months by a responsible neutral. Full details, including price to Box 1955, NCDN. 11239

RESPONSIBLE party of Allied nationality would like to take over for 6 months or longer, apartment during [illegible] Box 1972, NCDN. -3233

ONE two-roomed flat for two persons. Box 1973, NCDN. -3235

WANTED, one five-roomed modern apartment, unfurnished. Reply to Box 1936, NCDN. 11238

REQUIRED by bachelor just returned from leave, two or three-roomed modern flat, preferably furnished, in down-town district, south of Soochow Creek. Quiet locality essential. Reply stating terms to Box 1952, NCDN. 11235

RESPONSIBLE neutral party desires to rent large residence 15-20 rooms, French Concession. Box 1839, NCDN -3006

WANTED by private family soon/later, five/eight-roomed house with garage. Also willing to buy or rent furniture. Please apply Box 1886, NCDN. -3082

Unfurnished Houses

AVAILABLE immediately detached house near Avenue Petain, seven rooms, garage and garden. No key-money but fixtures to be taken over. Box 1945, NCDN. -3190

Animals

SPITZ for sale for good home. Apply telephone 73927, daily 9-12 and 2-4. -3188

FOR SALE, a lovely black cocker spaniel bitch, 9 months old, registered pedigree. Box 1944, NCDN. -3175

PEDIGREED Alsatians for sale, beautiful young dogs and puppies of the famous von Rothaus strain. Telephone 33214, 12-2 p.m. -3136

Unfurnished Apartments

PETAIN: Luxurious four rooms, rent $600; Boissezon: four rooms; Joffre: three rooms; Haig: two, three, four rooms; Dupleix: three rooms. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -3222

TO LET, compact two-roomed apartment, garden, private entrance, screened throughout. No brokers. Box 1965, NCDN. 11242

QUIET couple wants to share with another quiet couple or bachelor their ideally situated four-roomed apartment. Please apply 384 Route Cohen, Apartment 56. -3193

LARGE, two-roomed steamheated apartment, French Concession. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. -3165

ONE, two, three-roomed apartment under construction, Settlement. Beautiful three-roomed apartment, Concession, General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -3231

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -2518

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -2695

Clothing and Fabrics

PYJAMAS. Good strong flannel. Order now at the old price, $25 suit. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11188

More Classified Ads. Overleaf